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MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS,

1850–'51.

IN ONE VOLUME.

CONTAINING FROM NO. 1 TO NO. 33, INCLUSIVE.

WASHINGTON:
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1851.

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TO

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31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 1.

LIST OF COMMITTEES

OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

December 4, 1850.

On Foreign Relations.

Mr. Foote, Chairman,
Mason,
Mangum,
Phelps,
Douglass.

On Finance.

Mr. Hunter, Chairman,
Bright,
Pearce,
Benton,
Ewing.

On Commerce.

Mr. Hamlin, Chairman,
Soulé,
Davis, of Massachusetts,
Dodge, of Wisconsin,
Bell.

On Manufactures.

Mr. Sebastian, Chairman,
Clemens,
Clarke,
Jones,
Upham.

On Agriculture.

Mr. Sturgeon, Chairman,
Turney,
Spruance,
Walker,
Chase.

On Military Affairs.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, Chairman.
Borland,
Greene,
Shields,
Dawson.

On the Militia.

Mr. Houston, Chairman,
Dodge, of Wiconsin,
Morton,
Clemens,
Spruance.

On Naval Affairs.

Mr. Yulee, Chairman,
Mason,
Badger,
Miller,
Gwin.

On Public Lands.

Mr. Felch, Chairman,
Shields,
Winthrop,
Frémont,
Smith.

On Private Land Claims.

Mr. Downs, Chairman,
Whitcomb,
Davis, of Massachusetts,
Baldwin,
Chase.

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Atchison, Chairman,
Sebastian,
Bell,
Rusk,
Wales.

Of Claims.

Mr. Norris, Chairman,
Whitcomb,
Underwood,
Baldwin,
Pratt.

On Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Walker, Chairman,
Upham,
Dodge, of Iowa,
Cooper,
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Mr. Butler, Chairman,
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Berrien,
Bradbury,
Dayton.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.

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Soulé,
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Mr. Bright, Chairman,
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On the District of Columbia.

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On Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. Turney, Chairman,
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Whitcomb,
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On Retrenchment.

Mr. Bradbury, Chairman,
Houston,
Mangum,
Felch,
Clarke.

On Territories.

Mr. Douglas, Chairman,
Underwood,
Houston,
Cooper,
Seward.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, Chairman,
Walker,
Badger.

On Public Buildings.

Mr. Hunter, Chairman,
Davis, of Mississippi,
Clarke.

On Printing.

Mr. Borland, Chairman,
Hamlin,
Smith.

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Jones, Chairman,
Sebastian,
Hale.

On the Library.

Mr. Pearce, Chairman,
Mason,
Davis, of Mississippi.

On Enrolled Bills.

Mr. Badger, Chairman,
Winthrop.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI,

IN RELATION TO

The course pursued by the senators and representatives of that State in Congress on the question of the admission of California, and the questions before Congress at its late sessions involved in the slavery controversy.

December 17, 1850.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

Of the legislature of the State of Mississippi, in relation to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Whereas, in a special message of the governor of this State bearing date the 11th of February, 1850, the following communication from the senators and representatives of Mississippi in the Congress of the United States was presented to the legislature then in session, to wit:

"Washington, *January* 21, 1850.

"Sir: We, the senators and representatives in Congress from Mississippi, feel it incumbent upon us to advise you, and through you our common constituents, that we have a well-defined opinion that California will be admitted as a State of this Union during the present session of Congress. The President earnestly recommended it, and we cannot be mistaken in supposing that a majority of both houses of Congress will be found to vote for it. Our individual positions have undergone no change. We regard the proposition to admit California as a State, under all the circumstances of her application, as an attempt to adopt the "Wilmot proviso" in another form. But, separated as we are from our constituents, and having no convenient means of consulting them as to their views on the new phase of this perplexing question, we desire, through you, to submit the single fact to the people and the legislature, that California will most likely obtain admission into the Union with her constitutional prohibition of slavery; and we beg leave to add, that we shall be greatly pleased to have such expression of opinion, by the legislature, the governor,

and, if practicable, by the people, as shall clearly indicate the course which Mississippi will deem it her duty to pursue in this new emergency.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

"JEFF. DAVIS,
"H. S. FOOTE,
"J. THOMPSON,
"W. S. FEATHERSTON,
"WM. McWILLIE,
"A. G. BROWN.

"His Excellency JOHN A. QUITMAN,
Governor, &c., &c.

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Jackson, February 11, 1850.

"I do hereby certify that the within and foregoing letter is a true copy of the original, as filed in this office, the 11th day of February, 1850.

"JAMES McDONALD,
Private Secretary, &c."

And whereas the legislature, after mature consideration of the subject-matter of said communication, adopted, in accordance with the suggestions therein contained, among others, the following resolutions, as instructions to the senators and as expressive of their opinions to the representatives in Congress from this State, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the policy heretofore pursued by the government of the United States in regard to said territory, (of California,) in refusing to provide territorial government therefor, has been and is eminently calculated to promote, and is about to effect, indirectly, the cherished object of the abolitionists, which cannot be effected by direct legislation without a plain and palpable violation of the constitution of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State with its present constitution, the result of the aforesaid false and unjust policy on the part of the government of the United States, would be an act of fraud and oppression on the rights of the people of the slaveholding States; and it is the sense of this legislature that our senators and representatives should, to the extent of their ability, resist it by all honorable and constitutional means."

And whereas the Hon. Jefferson Davis, one of the senators, and the Honorables A. G. Brown, Wm. McWillie, W. S. Featherston, and Jacob Thompson, members in Congress from this State, in accordance with said resolutions, and with the interest and will of the people of Mississippi, did, by their action in Congress, resist, by all honorable and constitutional means, the admission of California, with her existing constitution, into the Union as a sovereign State; and whereas the Hon. Henry S. Foote, one of the senators in Congress from this State, in violation of the spirit and intent of said resolutions, and in opposition to the interest and will of the people of Mississippi, did not resist by all honorable and constitutional means the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State,

with her existing constitution, but, by giving his support to the miscalled compromise reported by the Committee of Thirteen in the United States Senate, violated the instructions of the legislature, as contained in said resolutions, based upon his own request, and disregarded the interest and will of the people of Mississippi: Therefore,

Resolved by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the course of the Hon Jefferson Davis, as senator, the Honorables A. G Brown, Wm. McWillie, W. S. Featherston and Jacob Thompson, as representatives in Congress from this State, on the question of the admission of California, is approved, as representing the interest and will of the people of Mississippi; that the course of the Hon. Henry S. Foote on this question is not approved, being, in the judgment of the legislature, opposed to the interest and will of the people of Mississippi.

Be it resolved, further, That the course of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, as senator, and Honorables A. G. Brown, Wm. McWillie, W. S. Featherston, and Jacob Thompson, as representatives in Congress from this State, in their firm and consistent support and able advocacy of the rights and honor of Mississippi and the South, in all the questions before Congress at its late sessions involved in the slave controversy, is approved; that the course of the Hon. Henry S. Foote on all these questions is not approved, and this legislature does not consider the interests of the State of Mississippi committed to his charge safe in his keeping.

JOHN J. McRAE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. J. GUION,
President of the Senate.

Approved November 30, 1850.

J. A. QUITMAN.

Resolved by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, That his Excellency Governor Quitman be, and is hereby, requested to furnish each of our senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States with a copy of the "preamble and resolutions" passed at this session of the legislature approving the course of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, the Honorables A. G. Brown, Wm. McWillie, W. S. Featherston, and Jacob Thompson, and disapproving the course of the Hon. Henry S. Foote, as senators and representatives in Congress from this State, with a request that said preamble and resolutions be presented to their respective branches of the national legislature.

Passed the Senate November 27, 1850.

J. A. ORR, *Secretary*,

Passed the House of Representatives November 27, 1850.

E. P. RUSSELL, *Clerk*.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—*Office of Secretary of State:*

I, Jo. Bell, Secretary of State of the State of Mississippi aforesaid, certify the foregoing to be true copies of "preamble and resolutions of the State of Mississippi in relation to our senators and representatives in

Congress," and also of a resolution in relation thereto, as the same are of file in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Jackson, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

[L. S]

JO. BELL,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 3.

REPORT AND RESOLUTION

ADOPTED AT THE

MARYLAND REFORM CONVENTION,

HELD AT ANNAPOLIS,

Approving of the measures of compromise passed at the last session of Congress.

December 18, 1850.
Ordered to be printed.

Convention, Annapolis, *December* 12, 1850.

Gentlemen: I am requested by the convention now sitting to transmit to you a copy of the report and resolutions unanimously adopted in relation to the measures of compromise passed by the Congress of the United States at its last session.

I am also instructed to ask you to lay this report and resolution before the Senate of the United States.

I am, sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. CHAPMAN,
President of the Convention.

Hon. James A. Pearce,
Thomas G. Pratt, *U. S. Senate.*

Mr. Chambers, from the committee, presented the following report:

Whereas the constitution of the United States was designed more effectually to secure the civil and political rights of the citizens of every part of the Union, and especially to protect their persons and property, as well in other States as in the State in which they might reside; and whereas; amongst the rights of property, there was none more generally known or more distinctly recognised than that of holding slaves; and whereas the peculiar risk of loss to which this species of property was exposed was so obvious, and the absolute necessity of a suitable provision to guard against it so universally felt, that no one hesitated to acknowledge that, without such provision, the Union could not have been framed; and whereas certain persons in various portions of the Union, instigated by a spirit of fanaticism, have combined for the purpose of openly resisting and defying the guaranties of the constitution and laws, by which alone the slaveholding States can be assured of the rightful possession and just protection of their property: we, the members of the convention

of Maryland, lately elected from the body of the people, and intimately acquainted with their feelings and opinions, deem it proper to declare, in calm and deliberate terms, what we believe to be their views in relation to the exciting subjects to which we have referred, and do therefore—

1st. *Resolve*, That the constitution of the United States has accomplished all the objects, civil and political, which its most sanguine framers and friends anticipated, and that the affections of the people of Maryland are justly riveted to its principles, by the memory of the sacrifices of the wise and good men who framed it, as well as by the blessings it has so liberally dispensed to our country.

2d. That a proper appreciation of these blessings should lead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as from to time may be necessary to give complete and full effect to any provision of the constitution, or of the laws pursuant thereto, intended for the protection of any portion of this great family of States.

3d. That, while we do not conceal that the several acts of Congress passed at their late session, relating to the admission of California, to the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico, to the adjustment of the boundary of Texas, to the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and to the reclamation of fugitives from labor, do not, to the extent we desired, meet the just demands of the South, nevertheless, viewing these several acts as parts of an entire system, to be adhered to and maintained as a whole, proceeding on the basis of compromise, and intended, by a permanent adjustment of so many critical questions, to heal the public agitations and perpetuate the Union, they have received our acquiescence, and have inspired us with admiration of those eminent statesmen who, rising above the influence of party and sectional considerations, periled their well earned reputation for the enduring welfare of their country.

4th. That the vigorous and faithful execution by the general government of all laws made in pursuance of the constitution is its primary duty, and affords the only security for the just protection of the rights and property of the citizens, and for the permanency of the Union; and it is equally the duty of all good citizens to encourage and support the officers of the government in the execution of the laws, and to discountenance and rebuke the efforts of those who seek to subvert them; and while, therefore, we entertain every proper confidence in the ability and determination of the Chief Magistrate of the Union faithfully to perform his duty in the present crisis, and take the opportunity to tender to him our assurances that in any emergency that should require it he may safely rely upon the cordial co-operation of the people of Maryland, we cannot withhold the warmest expression of our firm and continued reliance upon the patriotism of those of our countrymen, in all sections of the Union, who have fearlessly asserted the constitutional rights of the South; and, in view of the calamities which must ensue if those rights continue to be violated, we would earnestly suggest to the governments of the nonslaveholding States the propriety and importance of enacting such laws as will facilitate the recovery of fugitives from labor; and upon the citizens of every State we would anxiously urge the absolute necessity of maintaining and enforcing each and all of the measures of adjustment adopted at the last session of Congress.

5th. That, of the aforesaid series of laws, that intended to insure the restoration of fugitives from labor is the only one professing to protect the peculiar rights and institutions of the southern States from the mischievous hostility of a wicked fanaticism in other portions of the Union, is but a tardy and meagre measure of compliance with the clear, explicit, and imperative injunctions of the constitution, and holds out the only hope that the protection which the South was authorized to expect from the Union of the States to this species of property will be afforded to them; and, being the chief inducement to the South for its accession to the compromise, the repeal of that law, or the failure to enforce its provisions, could only be regarded as evidence of a determined purpose in other States to violate the sacred charter of our rights, or a want of ability in the general government to enforce the laws made for our protection, and, in either event, there would be a failure to comply with the solemn obligations which give to the constitution its chief value and binding force, and which could not be violated, or deliberately evaded, without leading to a dissolution of the Union.

E. F. CHAMBERS, *Chairman.*
JAMES R. HOPEWELL,
A. RANDALL,
GEO. W. WEEMS,
WM. D. MERRICK,
JAMES M. BUCHANAN,
EDWARD LLOYD,
JOHN DENNIS,
LOUIS McLANE,
WILLIAM H. TUCK,
WILLIAM GRASON,
L. L. DIRICKSON,
SAMUEL M. MAGRAW,
R. C. CARTER,
LEWIS P. FIERY,
WASHINGTON WATERS,
W. M. HOLLYDAY,
JACOB SHOWER,
ROBERT J. BRENT,
JOHN D. GAITHER,
WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Which was read.

Proceedings of the convention on the report.

On the question being put, "Will the convention adopt said resolution?"

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, moved for the yeas and nays, which, being ordered, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Chapman, President, Morgan, Blakistone, Dent, Hopewell, Lee, Chambers of Kent, Mitchell, Ricaud, Donaldson, Dorsey, Wells, Randall, Kent, Sellman, Weems, Dalrymple, Sollers, Merrick, Jenifer, Buchanan, Bell, Welsh, Chandler, Ridgely, Lloyd,

Dashiell, Williams, Hicks, Hodson, Goldsborough, Eccleston, Phelps, Miller, McLane, Bowie, Tuck, Sprigg, McCubbin, Spencer, Grason, George, Wright, Dirickson, McMaster, Fooks, Shriver, Biser, Annan, Sappington, McHenry, Magraw, Nelson, Carter, Thawley, Stewart of Caroline. Hardcastle, Gwinn, Stewart of Baltimore city, Brent of Baltimore city, Sherwood of Baltimore city, Ware, Schley, Fiery, Harbine, Neill, Michael Newcomer, Waters, Kilgour, Davis, Brewer, Anderson, Weber, Hollyday, Slicer, Fitzpatrick, Smith, Parke, Ege, Shower, Cockey, and Brown—81.

So the resolution was unanimously assented to.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 4.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

IN FAVOR OF

The construction of a national railroad from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi river.

December 30, 1850.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS in relation to a national railroad from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi river.

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California*, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing, as soon as practicable, the construction of a national railroad from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi river.

2. *Resolved*, That they be further instructed and requested to urge upon the national government, with the view to facilitate the accomplishment of the great work contemplated in the first resolution, the immediate organization of an efficient engineer corps to make complete surveys and exploration of the several routes which have been recommended to public notice as practicable for the line of said road.

3. *Resolved*, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a certified copy of the foregoing joint resolutions.

JOHN BIGLER,
Speaker of the House of Assembly.
JOHN McDOUGAL,
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original joint resolution now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

Given under my hand and *private* seal at San José, California, this the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1850.

W. VANVOORHIES, [SEAL.]
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 5.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OREGON,

PRAYING

For the extinguishment of the Indian title and the removal of the Indians from certain portions of that Territory; payment of the debt growing out of the recent Indian war, and the debt occasioned by the maintenance of the provisional government; establishment of military posts for the protection of emigrants; donations of land to citizens and emigrants; change in the place for delivering the mails transmitted from New York; construction of roads; purchase of the land held by the Puget Sound Agricultural Society; exploration of the Territory; establishment of a branch mint; and the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river.

January 6, 1851.
Referred to the Committee on Territories.
January 10, 1851.
Bill S. No. 405.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The legislative assembly of Oregon Territory respectfully submit the following memorial:

Your memorialists cannot adequately express the warm emotions of thankfulness with which they, and the people of Oregon generally, hailed the arrival of a territorial government established by your authority, and sustained by your munificence and power. Reposing once more in peaceful security under our country's flag, we feel renewed courage and hope in the adoption of those measures which are necessary to our internal peace and general prosperity. With high considerations of cordial gratitude we derive encouragement, from what you have already done, to lay before you the following brief exhibition of the great wants of this Territory, and ask for them your generous and liberal consideration.

The first, and one of the most momentous interests of this Territory to which we wish to invite your attention, is the extinguishment of the Indian title to the soil, and their early removal from those portions of the Territory needed for settlement, and their location in some district of country where their wretched and unhappy condition may be ameliorated. At present, the thinned and scattered fragments of once numerous tribes are intermingled with the whites. They are mutually annoying to each other; but while, through the operation of natural causes and of

diseases incident to a vicious life, the Indians are rapidly diminishing in numbers, the moral and civil interests of the white race, equally with the claims of humanity, require the removal of the former to some place where, under the fostering care of general government, their condition may be improved. In time past, when they were weak and we were strong, they were preserved in quiet and friendship by the assurance that they should be paid for their lands. This promise has been so long deferred that they begin to manifest more anxiety on the subject; the necessity, therefore, of early attention to this matter becomes the more pressing. May we not, then, cherish the confidence that this subject will receive that consideration which its importance demands?

While on the subject of our Indian affairs we may with propriety call your attention to our pecuniary liabilities, growing out of the late Cayuse war. That war was conducted with all the energy, boldness, and success characteristic of the American people; and though all was not accomplished that was desirable, yet it secured peace and quietness to the country, and made such impressions on the Indian tribes, in reference to the martial prowess of Americans, as forms a strong guarantee for their future peacefulness. The debt, however, contracted in the prosecution of that war remains uncancelled; and when you are made acquainted with all the circumstances under which the debt was contracted, you will doubtless concur with us in the conviction that it should be speedily liquidated. From the very necessity of the case, the war was conducted with reference to the most rigid and scrupulous economy; yet the cost of the whole campaign amounts to a considerable sum. All the claims and accounts have not been as yet fully settled. The sum total, however, will not exceed and may fall short of the sum of $200,000. So soon as the exact amount is ascertained you will be informed.

This debt, it should be remembered, is due to many of the private citizens of the country, who, as a general thing, are in limited circumstances, and many of them feel sensibly the need of their dues. Having come forth nobly in the hour of need, and having made great personal and pecuniary sacrifices in the public cause, on their behalf we would earnestly pray you to make such an appropriation as will secure to our creditors their dues as speedily as they shall be properly authenticated.

In addition to the above debt, we would further represent that there is a civil debt of about ten thousand dollars, occasioned by the maintenance of a provisional government for the protection of the lives, rights, and liberties of our people, previous to the organization of our present territorial government. That debt we feel in honor bound to pay. But inasmuch as general government is bound, as well by the principles of humanity as by long and well-established practice, to render protection to its own citizens, especially when located upon and cultivating its own soil; and inasmuch as this debt has been contracted by the people in rendering to themselves that protection which general government ordinarily affords, but has in this instance withheld, it certainly appears to your memorialists nothing more than a simple act of common justice to relieve us from the burden of this debt, as well as that growing out of the Cayuse war, by your making an appropriation sufficient for their liquidation.

That emigrants from the States, and the more remote frontier settlements, may enjoy entire security, a number of military posts are essen-

tially necessary. There is but little ground to fear the occurrence of another general war with any of the Indian tribes, yet both the emigrants and remoter settlements may be annoyed, and perhaps experience loss, through the incursions of small predatory bands of Indians. To guard against these evils the erection of a few military posts will be of important service. The erection and maintenance of suitable forts, at appropriate places, is therefore a measure the consummation of which will meet the cordial approbation of your memorialists.

But there is a subject of deeper interest to the people of Oregon than any which occupies the attention of your memorialists; a subject the bare mention of which causes a sensation of thrilling solicitude to rush through every heart; a subject involving not only the rights and feelings, but the harmony and contentment of every American citizen in Oregon; a subject of no less interest and importance than the disposition made by your action of the land and land claims in Oregon Territory. Your memorialists deem it entirely unnecessary to inform your honorable body, that every American citizen in Oregon who came hither from the States previous to the organization of the present territorial government, and now above the age of eighteen years, expects now, ever has expected since his arrival here, and ever will expect, until he shall be mortified by your decision to the contrary, to receive at your hands not less than six hundred and forty acres of land. Of the existence of this expectation, engendered and fostered, as your memorialists sincerely believed, alike by the acts of both houses of Congress and of the people in masses, your honorable body must be aware. But your memorialists refrain from entering into a history of the various and numerous facts which have given life to the expectation that a donation of land would be made to every American citizen in Oregon. These facts, and the means of acquiring a knowledge of them, are more immediately in the reach of the members of Congress than of ourselves. Let it suffice to say, that your memorialists are confidently assured that they do no more than utter the universal opinion of American citizens here, when they say they believe that the United States government is solemnly bound, not only by an obligation of honor, but of virtual contract, to donate land to the people of Oregon; and if, as your memorialists and the entire people of Oregon believe, the general government is morally bound, if not so by express contract growing out of her own acts and the acts of her people, to donate to each American citizen here, above the age of eighteen years, six hundred and forty acres of land, and also a smaller quantity to those under eighteen years of age, then certainly your honorable body cannot regard us as stepping aside from our appropriate province if we respectfully remind you of the fact, and ask you to execute her contract according to its tenor.

Believing then, as we do, that simple justice demands in behalf of the people here, at the hand of general government, a land donation as above; and being confidently assured that that government which we are ever proud to call our own will never so far forget the respect due to her own character, to say nothing of the claims of humanity, as to refuse a simple act of justice to an enterprising and self-devoted few of her own citizens, your memorialists would still further pray, that while the land in Oregon be sectionized as speedily as possible, provision may be made by law that each citizen entitled to a donation be secured in the identical land

claim or section of land he was holding by virtue of the laws of the provisional government when that government was superseded by the organization of the present government. All the inconvenience this can occasion will be a number of fractional sections, in those parts of the Territory where land claims have been made. The location and amount of these fractions can be easily ascertained, and no evil to the general interest of the country can result; while, adopting this course, and this alone, the rights of our people will be preserved inviolate. But if you refuse to do this, and donate the sections as they fall in the government survey, the existing land claims of our citizens might be intersected by a number of sections; the claimant's barn falling on one section, his house on another, his well and garden on another, and his wheat fields on another. Such a state of things would work utter ruin to our people; and the determination by Congress to legalize it would cause the hearts of very many to sink within them, and spread blight and mildew over the hitherto prosperous condition of this interesting and growing colony.

Your memorialists would further pray, that your honorable body would pass a law to continue the donation of land in graduated quantities to American citizens who may hereafter wish to locate in this Territory, so long as there remains any of the public domain unoccupied. It is a truth, known to your honorable body as well as to us, that the hope of receiving a donation of land was the chief motive power in bringing into this Territory its present American population; and the same cause will undoubtedly produce a similar effect in the future. But should you resolve to shut down the gate of donation, and bring the land into market, you would at once stop the flowing stream of emigration into this Territory, and thus leave our population to increase by the slow process of its own natural growth; and the consequences will be that we will long remain a feeble burden on your hands. But continue in good faith the inducement which brought our present population hither, and very soon we will be asking for a place in the proud galaxy of your numerous sisterhood.

And your memorialists would still further pray, that your honorable body would so amend the organic law of this Territory as to provide that whenever the school sections of land provided for in that act may include or conflict with a citizen's, the citizen be allowed to hold his land claim entire; and that land of equal value be set apart for school purposes, in some other place where there is no claim.

And your memorialists further pray that arrangements be made with the company carrying the United States mail from New York to Astoria; at the mouth of the Columbia, to deliver the mail at Portland, on the Willamette river, instead of Astoria, its present place for delivery. Nearly the whole population of Oregon reside in the valley of the Willamette, above Portland; so that the interests of the country demand, in the strongest terms, that the mail should not only be delivered at Portland, but also that the steamers, which have not as yet appeared in the Columbia, should be required to commence immediately, and run regularly into this port.

Your memorialists would further represent that the people of this Territory, having been long deprived of the pleasures of social correspondence and the means of general intelligence, feel a solicitude warm and deep in having post offices and mail routes established in this Territory, and that they be speedily and efficiently put in operation; and, still further, we

would pray your honorable body to place your wandering children on the Pacific shores on the same footing with their transmontane brethren, and deliver us our letters and papers at the same rates of postage you do to them. We cannot feel that to distinguish us in this manner from all other American citizens is either generous or liberal; and may we not indulge the hope that the liberal and noble spirit of the American heart will prompt you to grant our prayers in this behalf?

Your memorialists respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the pressing necessity of having some important territorial roads located and opened as soon as practicable. It is important, both for civil and military purposes, that a road be opened from Puget sound to some point on the Columbia below the Cascades; one from Puget sound to a point on the Columbia near Walla-Walla; one from the Dalles of the Columbia to the Willamette valley; and one from Astoria, or some other point at the mouth of the Columbia, to Willamette falls; one up each side of the Willamette, from the Columbia to the upper end of the valley, and thence one to some point in Sacramento valley, in California. For these roads we ask your liberal consideration.

Your memorialists wish the attention of your honorable body to be directed to a matter of difficulty between American citizens and "the Puget Sound Agricultural Company" in relation to the extent of their claims. The company claim a large tract of country enclosed by arbitrary and imaginary lines, and deny the right and resist the attempts of American citizens to locate on said lands; while our people contend that the company have no right to any other lands than those actually enclosed, and in use by them at the time of the ratification of the Oregon treaty, under which they hold their claim. This state of things is a great detriment to that part of our Territory, and must retard its settlement. We therefore pray your honorable body to purchase the land which that company hold by treaty, and throw open the door of that country to our hardy and industrious citizens.

Your memorialists further respectfully invite your attention to a matter of great interest not only to us, but to yourselves and to the scientific world. We refer to a thorough scientific exploration of the geological and mineralogical character of this country. From the disturbed and broken appearance of the whole country, the numerous caverns, hot and boiling springs, and the scattered masses of lava and scoriated rocks, it must be evident, even to the casual observer, that this part of the continent has been riven and broken up by fearful earthquakes and fiery volcanoes. It cannot be doubted by any that such a survey would tend greatly to the development of the hidden treasures of mineral wealth concealed in our mountains, as well as to add to science and the natural history of the American continent. Enough has already been done in the way of discovery, by private enterprise, to assure us that not only iron, coal, and lead, but also gold and other precious minerals, do exist, perhaps in great abundance, in this Territory. We therefore ask for this subject your calm consideration.

Your memorialists respectfully represent to your honorable body the importance of establishing a branch mint in this Territory. In consequence of our proximity to the gold regions of California, our citizens are constantly going and returning to and from the mines. Large amounts of gold dust are thus brought into this Territory; and though this adds to

individual wealth, yet it constitutes an inconvenient and troublesome medium of commerce, subjecting our worthy and laborious people to great losses and pecuniary embarrassments. The establishment of a branch mint here would not only remove this evil from our people, but the profits of the establishment would go far towards the early liquidation of the indebtedness of this Territory. Permit this prayer of your memorialists to enlist your early and favorable consideration.

And your memorialists finally pray your honorable body to direct your attention to the appropriation made for the improvement of the entrance into the Columbia river. This appropriation your memorialists assure you is, at the present prices for material and mechanical labor, so entirely inadequate to the purpose, as not to justify even commencing the work. Yet the interest of this Territory, as well as of the general commerce of the Pacific, require the early improvement of the mouth of the Columbia. We therefore earnestly pray your honorable body so to enlarge the appropriation for this purpose as to secure the early completion of the improvements proposed.

By favorable action on the various subjects brought to your notice in the foregoing memorial, and on such other matters as our delegate may bring before your honorable body, you will perform acts of appropriate duty; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.; &c.

Signed by THE COMMITTEE.

C. M. WALKER, *Chief Clerk.*

JULY 20, 1849.

OREGON TERRITORY, *ss.*

This shall certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original draught of a memorial, as the same remains on file in my office amongst the documents of the legislative council of the Territory of Oregon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the Territory of Oregon, at Oregon City, this [L. S.] twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-third.

KINTZING PRITCHETTE,
Secretary of the Territory.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

An appropriation for the improvement of the Desmoines and Rock river rapids, in the Mississippi river.

January 22, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION for an appropriation for the improvement of the Desmoines and Rock river rapids, in the Mississippi river.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to procure an appropriation in money or lands sufficient to improve the channel of the Desmoines and Rock river rapids, in the Mississippi river.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to forward one copy of the aforesaid resolution to the President of the United States Senate, one copy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one copy to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEO. TEMPLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ENOS LOWE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 4, 1851.

S. HEMPSTEAD.

Secretary's Office,
Iowa City, Iowa, January 4, 1851.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy from the original rolls on file in this office.

GEO. W. McCLEARY,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 7.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

WITH

A statement of the payments from the contingent fund of the Senate approved and passed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the year ending the 1st December, 1850.

January 22, 1851.
Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Office of the Secretary of the Senate U. S.,
January 22, 1851.

The Secretary of the Senate has the honor to report a detailed statement, prepared in obedience to the 20th section of the act of the 26th August, 1842, of the payments from the contingent fund of the Senate during the year ending 1st December, 1850; the payments having been approved and passed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The amount of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Senate, at the close of the year above mentioned, was $92,850 45; all of which was then in the treasury.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ASBURY DICKINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

Hon. William R. King,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

A detailed statement of the payments from the contingent fund of the Senate, approved and passed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the year ending December 1, 1850.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Y. P. Page	Messenger for December—31 days, at $3		$93 00
D. Conroy	Assistant messenger for December—31 days, at $2	$62 00	
	Hire of carryall and horse for use of office same time, at $1 50 per day	46 50	
			108 50
Ann M. Rohrer	For her son as page in office of Secretary of Senate from 11th to 31st December, inclusive—21 days, at $2 per day		42 00
C. S. Jones	Superintendent of ante-room for December—31 days, at $3 per day		93 00
R. P. Anderson	Messenger for December—31 days, at $3 per day		93 00
Isaac Bassett	do do		93 00
John M. Jamieson	do do		93 00
Richard Young	do do		93 00
William Johnson	do do		93 00
Michael Dooley	do do		93 00
Michael Larner	do do		93 00
David Bassett	do do		93 00
Enos D. Furguson	do do		93 00
James Dobbyn	do do		93 00
J. G. Schott	do do		93 00
Thomas Clarke	do do		93 00
Benjamin Owens	do do		93 00
Jos. Hedrick	do do		93 00
Noah Hanson	do do		93 00
Thomas Peters	do do		93 00
M. A. Kavanaugh	For her son as page from 3d to 31st December—29 days, at $2 per day		58 00
M. A Queen	do do do		58 00
L. J. Preuss	For her ward as page do do		58 00
Julia Burgevin	For her son as page do do		58 00
J. M. Gilbert	For his son as page do do		58 00
Jos. S. Wilson	do do do		58 00
Jannet B. Smallwood	For her son as attendant upon mail-carrier from 1st to 31st December—31 days, at $2 per day		62 00

E. Latruite	For her son as attendant upon mail-carrier from 1st to 31st December—31 days, at $2 per day		62 00
James F. Morton	Services attending furnaces, &c., for December—31 days, at $3 per day		93 00
Sylvester Gray	Services scouring steps, sawing wood, attending furnaces, &c.—		
	From 1st to 2d December—2 days, at $2 per day	2 00	
	From 3d to 31st December, inclusive—29 days, at $1 50 per day	43 50	
			45 50
Jacob Dodson	Services attending water-closets, &c.—		
	From 1st to 2d December—2 days, at $2 per day	2 00	
	From 3d to 31st December—29 days, at $1 50	43 50	
			45 50
Robert Beale	Hire of 3 horses and carryalls from 1st to 31st December, inclusive—31 days, at $2 per day each	186 00	
	Hire of 2 saddle horses, same time, at $1 50 per day	93 00	
			279 00
Alexander McCormick	Services as clerk to Vice President under resolution of Senate of December 5, 1849, from 6th to 31st December, inclusive—26 days, at $4 per day		104 00
George E. Abbott	Services as clerk to Committee on Printing of the Senate from 22d to 31st December, inclusive—10 days, at $4 per day		40 00
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police of the Capitol for December, 1849, viz:		
	For himself	120 83⅓	
	For Thomas Scrivener	91 66⅔	
	For John L. Wirt	91 66⅔	
	For Isaac H. Wailes	91 66⅔	
	For James D. Waller	91 66⅔	
		487 50	
	One-half paid by House of Representatives	243 75	
			243 75
William Dant	Services attending furnaces in crypt of Capitol from 3d to 31st December, inclusive—29 days, at $2 per day	58 00	
	One-half paid by House of Representatives	29 00	
			29 00
Laura Reed	For her son as page to Vice President from 3d to 31st December, inclusive—29 days, at $2 per day		58 00
A. E. B. Wilson	For her son as page in the Senate from 3d to 31st December—29 days, at $2 per day		58 00
H. Dimock	North State Whig, use of senators		4 00
J. E. Helms	Knoxville Standard, use of senators		3 00
John C. Calhoun, jr.	Balance due Hon. J. C. Calhoun under resolution of April 3, 1850		72 00
James Robertson	Under resolution of April 5, 1850		100 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Thomas L. Price	Witness before committee to inquire into certain disorder in the Senate, appointed April 17, 1850, from April 25 to May 2—8 days, at $2		$16 00
H. H. Van Dyck	Evening Atlas, Albany		6 66
J. S. Skinner	The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil		5 50
Robert Mills	Clerk to Committee on Printing from April 9 to December 3, 1849—237 days, at $4 per day		948 00
Robert Beale	Hire of 3 horses and carryalls from January 1 to April 30, 1850—120 days, at $2 each	$720 00	
	Hire of 2 saddle horses, same time, at $1 50 per day each	360 00	
			1,080 00
J. C. McGuire	Binding in muslin 10,000 copies Patent Office report, 1848, at 17 cents		1,700 00
George Templeman	6 sets American State Papers, at $235 50		1,413 00
Do.	3 sets ....do		706 50
Do.	1 set ....do		235 50
David Bassett	Messenger from March 1 to April 30, 1850—61 days, at $3 per day		183 00
James K. Boyd	Cutting, sewing, binding, and putting down 325¾ yards Brussels carpeting in Senate chamber, vestibules, and passages, at 18 cents	58 63	
	Extra wages paid hands for doing the above work in holydays when no others would work	22 80	
			81 43
Gales & Seaton	National Intelligencer, use of office for year ending March 4, 1850		10 00
J. M. Jamieson	Messenger from January 1, to April 30, 1850—120 days, at $3 per day		360 00
Y. P. Page	Messenger for January, March, and April, 1850—92 days, at $3 per day		276 00
James F. Morton	Attending furnaces, &c., from February 1 to April 30, 1850—89 days, at $3		267 00
S. De Camp	Binding, ruling, &c.—		
	Ruling 2 reams mourning paper	1 50	
	Ruling and binding 4-quire cap book, folding room	1 50	
	Ruling and binding in full morocco executive minute book	4 00	
	Ruling and binding in full morocco executive reference-book	3 50	
	Printing for executive reference-book	2 00	
	Ruling and binding 6 quires cap, full morocco, (Vice President)	2 50	
	2 cap cash-books	1 00	
	Faint and red ruling ½ ream cap, with stop	1 50	
	Lettering 4 portfolios	50	
	2 titles for stationery boxes	50	

2 memorandum books	25
2 portfolios	25
Title for stationery box	25
Memorandum book	12½
Ruling 5 reams mourning paper, at 75 cents	3 75
1 ream 4to post for Vice President	75
10 reams 4to post	7 50
2 cap indexes	2 00
Ruling reams 4to	2 25
Lettering portfolio	12½
Ruling and binding index to executive documents	1 00
Do .....do.....reports of committees	1 00
Do.....do.....miscellaneous document	1 00
Binding 13 Laws United States for committee rooms	6 50
Lettering 13 extra titles	1 62½
Ruling 13 reams 4to	2 25
Lettering 2 portfolios	25
Title for stationery box	25
Memorandum book	12½
12 sets file-boards, cap, at 31¼ cents	3 75
36.....do .....8vo., at 23 cents	8 28
Printing, ruling, and binding, in pocket-book form, 6 books for receipts of documents, at $1 50	9 00
Lettering 17 vols. documents for committee rooms, at 12½ cents	2 12½
Preparing and ruling 600 parchments, at $7 50	45 00
Ruling 400 parchments, at $6	24 00
Ruling and binding 4 quires cap, full morocco	2 50
Binding 1 vol. Laws United States, extra title	62½
Ruling 5 reams 4to post	3 75
Lettering portfolio	12½
Cutting index through book	25
Lettering 4 portfolios	50
Do....2 memorandum books	25
Do....2 titles for stationery boxes	50
Title for trunk	25
Lettering title for Committee on Territories	25
3 cap index books	3 00
Pasting leaves in reference book	50
Faint and red ruling 1 ream cap, stop	2 00
Ruling 1 ream 4to	75
Binding 3 3-quire cap, side lettering, for senators	3 00
Ruling 1 ream 4to	75

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
S. De Camp—Continued	Binding, ruling, &c.—		
	Lettering 4 vols. Congressional Globe	$1 00	
	Binding 5 quires cap, side lettering	1 00	
	Lettering memorandum book	12½	
	Ruling 2 reams 4to	1 50	
	Lettering 2 portfolios	25	
	Do....memorandum book	12½	
	Do....title for stationery book	25	
	Do....portfolio	12½	
	Pasting leaves in reference book	50	
	Faint and red ruling 1 ream cap	1 00	
	Binding 1 vol. Laws United States with extra title	62½	
	Binding scrap book	1 00	
	Paste at sundry times from December 3, 1849, to May 18, 1850, for folding-room	19 00	
			$187 15
Andrew Canova	Folding documents and acting as assistant messenger from March 25 to April 4—10 days, at $2		20 00
Thomas Ritchie	Advertising for bound vols. of National Intelligencer, 1 square, 3 times	1 00	
	Do.....do.....do.....do.....do	1 00	
	2 copies Daily Union for office, year ending May 1, 1850	20 00	
			22 00
Wm. H. English	Clerk to Committee of Claims from April 9 to May 21, 1850—43 days, at $4 per day		172 00
George Templeman	1 set American State Papers		235 50
F. Y. Naylor	1 coal stove, round room	9 00	
	15 pounds Russia iron pipe, at 25 cents	3 75	
	2 elbows, at 25 cents	50	
	Cleaning and putting up old pipe	1 50	
	35 pounds common pipe, at 18¾ cents	6 56	
	3 elbows, at 18¾ cents	56	
	1 cap, 25 cents; tin flange, $2 50	2 75	
		24 62	
	Cr.—By old stove	7 25	
			17 37

Samuel Tiller	Printing 6,750 sets maps, 17 each, to accompany report superintendent coast survey, 1st session 31st Congress—114,750, at $2 per 100		2,295 00
Bowne & Co.	6 dozen cap portfolios, at $8 75	52 50	
	6 gross Faber's pencils, at $5	30 00	
	15 gross Phineas' pens, at $1 24	18 60	
	4 dozen cards bullion pens, at $2 98	11 92	
	2 gross steel-tipped holders, at $2	4 00	
	1 dozen glass inks	8 00	
	1.....do	9 00	
			134 02
Franck Taylor	14 sets Statutes at Large, at $28		392 00
	Form book	62½	
	American Almanac, 1848, bound	1 50	
	Regulations for railways	1 25	
	Royal Kalendar, 1848	2 25	
	2 Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for 1846, bound, 2 Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for 1847, and Nos. from July to December, 1847, inclusive	15 50	
	2 sets Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, from January to June, 1848, and transportation	6 50	
	2 American Almanacs, 1848, bound	3 00	
	1 ream finest cream laid despatch paper	10 50	
	Royal Kalendar, 1849, bound	2 25	
	Pronouncing Gazeteer	1 75	
	2 reams extra blue laid cap paper	11 00	
	17 quires cream laid despatch paper	8 94	
	Davis's Laws of District of Columbia	6 00	
	2 American Almanacs, 1850, bound	3 00	
	Pad portfolio	75	
	Royal Kalendar, 1850	2 25	
	British Almanac and Companion	1 50	
			78 56
P. S. Duval	25,000 sets plates of sugar-cane machinery for Patent Report, at $27 50 per 100 sets	6,880 00	
	Coloring the same, at 16 cents per set	4,000 00	
	Freight on 30,000 from Philadelphia to Baltimore	6 33	
	Do.....do.... from Baltimore to Washington	8 56	
			10,894 89
R. Farnham	4 reams hardware paper, at $5 50	22 00	
	½ dozen India ink, $1 12; 1 dozen brushes, $1	2 12	
	20 reams white cap, at $2 90	58 00	
	100 reams note paper, at $1 70	170 00	
	3 dozen letter clips, at $3 50	10 50	
	6..do..fancy pen-holders, at $1 25	7 50	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
R. Farnham—Continued	1 dozen mouth glue	$0 50	
	14 sets Elliott's Debates	224 00	
			$494 62
Gales & Seaton	National Intelligencer, for use of office, from January 1, 1848, to January 1, 1850, (one copy reserved for binding)	20 00	
	Binding 2 volumes, 1849 and 1850	7 00	
			27 00
Clagett & Dodson	254⅛ yards satin damask, at $2	508 25	
	36 square yards oil cloth, at $1 25	45 00	
	148 yards silk bullion fringe, at $1 50	222 00	
	72¾ yards Brussels carpet, at $1 25	90 44	
	5 pieces wide binding, at 75 cents	3 75	
	4..do.....do.....do	3 00	
	24½ yards 6-4 crimson damask, at $1 50	36 75	
	65...do..Venetian carpeting, at 75 cents	48 75	
	17½..do..4-4 Venetian carpeting, at $1	17 25	
	24...do.....do.....do	24 00	
	64⅝ square yards oil cloth, at $1 25	80 78	
	17 3-9...do.....do.....do	21 67	
	9.....do.....do.....do	11 25	
	1 pound thread	1 25	
	8 yards crimson damask, at $1 50	12 00	
	24 pieces crimson ferreting	50	
	8 yards green baize, at 62½ cents	5 00	
	64 3-9 square yards oil cloth, at $1 25	80 42	
	32.....do..... 4-4 Venetian carpeting, at 75 cents	24 00	
	29.....do..... 3 4.....do	14 50	
	25 skeins red silk, at 5 cents	1 25	
	17 2-8 yards crimson satin damask, at $2	34 50	
	8 pieces carpet binding, at 75 cents	6 00	
	1 piece.....do.....do	75	
	144 yards green cord, at 6¼ cents	9 00	
	21...do..silk bullion fringe, at $1 50	31 50	
	13...do..Brussels carpeting, at $1 25	16 25	
	108½.do.....do.....do	125 15	

1 pound thread	1 25
9 square yards oil cloth, at $1 25	11 25
36¾ yards Brussels carpeting, at $1 25	45 94
16 8-9 square yards oil cloth....do	21 11
57 6-9....do....do....do	72 08
1 2-9....do....do....do	1 54
2¼ yards silk velvet, at $3	7 50
⅝...do....do....do	1 88
122¼ yards super. Brussels carpeting, at $1 50	183 37
180¼..do....do....at $1 37½	248 19
38¼...do....do....do	52 39
10½...do..worsted damask, at 62½ cents	6 56
24....do..drab watered moreen, at 37½ cents	9 00
2 dozen brass rings, at 25 cents	50
2 door mats, at $3	6 00
4½ yards damask moreen, at 62½ cents	2 81
2 pieces black crape, at $5 50	11 00
100 yards cambric, at 12½ cents	12 50
20 skeins silk, at 6¼ cents	1 25
24 spools cotton, at 6¼ cents	1 50
35½ yards furniture chintz, at 17 cents	6 03
1 piece black tape	6
1 dozen pieces green binding	4 00
6 pieces carpet binding, at 50 cents	3 00
8¾ yards blue cloth, at $3 50	29 31
5 dozen towels, at $3 75	18 75
2¼ yards blue cloth, at $2 75	6 19
2 pounds carpet thread, at $1 50	3 00
1 pound black thread	1 50
4 pieces black crape, at $5 50	22 00
7 yards curtain muslin, at 18¾ cents	1 31
74¾ yards black silk, at $1 25	93 44
62¾..do..white silk, at 87½ cents	54 91
48...do..white cambric, at 50 cents	24 00
2 pieces black crape, at $5 50	11 00
4..do...do..ribbon, at 50 cents	2 00
4..do...white ribbon, at 50 cents	2 00
96 pair kid gloves, at $1	96 00
19 do..best silk gloves, at $1	19 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.		Amount.	Total.
Clagett & Dodson—Continued	2 pieces black crape, at $5 50		$11 00	
	1 piece narrow black ribbon		38	
			2,582 16	
	Articles returned—			
	10½ yards oil cloth, at $1 25	$13 13		
	57½..do..satin damask, at $2	115 00		
	23½..do..Brussels carpeting, at $1 25	29 38		
	28½..do..white silk, at 87½ cents	24 94		
			182 45	
				$2,399 71
D. W. Jones	202 letter files, at 75 cents		151 50	
	Box		75	
				152 25
Wm. Dant	Fireman in rotundo, from January 1 to April 30, 1850, 120 days, at $2		240 00	
	Half paid by House of Representatives		120 00	
				120 00
Amelia Spencer	Making 37 scarfs for funeral of Hon. J. C. Calhoun, at 50 cents			18 50
Gales & Seaton	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from December 4, 1849, to March 28, 1850, 581 columns 14 lines, at $7 50 per column			4,358 04
S. T. Sawyer	Newspaper			4 00
P. S. Duval	5,000 sets plates sugar-cane machinery for Patent Office report, at $27 52 per hundred sets		1,376 00	
	Freight, per Adams's express		10 12	
				1,386 12
Ann M. Rohrer	For son as page for April, 1850, 30 days, at $2			60 00
Wendell & Van Benthuysen	For cash paid J. T. Towers for printing labels		3 50	
	Printing 1,250 copies index to volume 1 of documents of 2d session 30th Congress—composition 16 pages brevier plain		23 00	
	Printing 1,250 copies index to volume 2		7 00	
	Do.....do.....3		7 00	
	Do.....do.....4		7 00	

	Printing 500 copies index to bills, composition 10 pages small pica plain, at $1 96 per page	24 60	72 10
William F. Bayly	Stationery, viz:—		
	4 pair large shears, at $1 50	6 00	
	1 pound gum arabic	1 50	
	6 mugs, at 75 cents; 6 brushes, at 18¾ cents	1 87	
	1 ream super demi paper	9 00	
	1 pound gum arabic	1 50	
	6 dozen ink, at $1 60	9 60	
	1 bronzed standish	4 00	
	1 pair shears	1 25	34 72
John Sergeant	Binding 10 volumes Howard's reports, in calf, at 51 cents	5 10	
	Binding in sheep 69 volumes Senate and House Reps. journals, at 30 cents	20 70	25 80
John Sergeant	Binding 210 volumes Senate list of private claims, at 30 cents	63 00	
	Lettering 61 volumes do., at 6¼ cents	3 81	66 81
Nelson Griswold	1 copy Colton's Map of the World	10 00	
	1 Mitchell's Universal Atlas	10 00	20 00
C. Buckingham	4 iron bars for mantel-pieces, at $1 12½	4 50	
	Services putting up the same	2 00	6 50
James Skirving	1 Hull coal stove	15 00	
	Elbow and putting up pipe	1 50	16 50
Robert Clarke	Opening vault for remains of Hon. J. C. Calhoun	5 00	
	Do. in removing said remains	1 00	6 00
A. Rutherford	Altering marble jambs of fire-places in Senate chamber	.....	6 00
John T. Towers	Printing 10,000 copies obituary addresses on death of Hon. John C. Calhoun, by order of committee of arrangements, at $9 50 per hundred	.....	950 00
C. S. Fowler	3 dozen cut tumblers, at $4	.....	12 00
Charles Dean	101 pounds large twine, at 35 cents	.....	35 35

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.		Amount.	Total.
Peter Force	13 copies American Archives, viz:			
	4th series, volume 1	$19 06 8		
	Do. 2	17 88.4		
	Do. 3	18 42.8		
	Do. 4	16 21.8		
	Do. 5	15 94.6		
	Do. 6	16 83.0		
	5th series, volume 1	16 32.0		
	Making for 7 volumes	118 69.4		
	and amounting, for 13 copies each, to			$1,543 02
J. S. Wilson	For son as page for March, 1850, 31 days, at $2			62 00
Do.	Do. April, 30 days, at $2			60 00
J. M. Gilbert	Do. March, 31 days, at $2			62 00
Do	Do. April, 30 days, at $2			60 00
L. J. Preuss	For ward as page for March, 1850, 31 days, at $2			62 00
Do.	Do. April, 30 days, at $2			60 00
J. Burgevin	For son as page for April, 30 days, at $2			60 00
M. A. Queen	Do. April, 30 days, at $2			60 00
Gales & Seaton	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from March 29 to May 17, 1850, 373 columns 18 lines, at $7 50 per column			2,798 19
Pringle Slight	Carpenter's work, viz:—			
	Easing doors of cases and repairing lock		$0 75	
	4 hearth strips in Senate chamber, at $1 62		6 50	
	Repairing 2 door locks and fitting keys		1 75	
	4 keys, and repairing locks		3 25	
	Repairing fixtures in water-closets		3 00	
	Repairing foot-frames, and 4 iron knees		3 50	
	Repairing settee		1 25	
	Repairing door lock		50	
	Preparing floor for oilcloth		3 75	
	2 dozen screws, and repairing desk and chair		1 45	
	Scaffold for upholsterers		2 25	
	Hand-barrow for stationery		1 50	
	Repairing chair		75	

Repairing 2 door locks and new keys	2 75
Repairing door and fixing lock	1 00
Repairing door lock and divisions in case	1 00
Repairing desk	75
Repairing fire shovel	40
Preparing and putting down brasses	3 50
Putting up screens	2 00
Repairing and varnishing cases and letter boxes	3 75
Repairing table and washstands	4 75
Best drawer lock, and putting on	1 25
New doors to wood boxes	9 75
Strips around room in attic, for carpet	5 00
New cloth, and covering desk	3 75
Fitting and varnishing hearth borders	2 75
Fitting up speaking-tube	5 50
Easing and fitting all the committee room doors, 2 men 3 days	9 00
Repairing and varnishing screen	1 50
Portable desk, covered	4 00
Altering door, and new steps	4 50
Door lock, and putting on	1 75
Putting down desks and carpet strips	3 50
2½ gross screws for do	1 25
Repairing 2 sofas	1 50
Fitting board under Secretary's desk	75
Hanging 2 windows and putting up screen	1 50
Refitting and hanging doors in galleries and passages	7 50
Cleaning and varnishing hearth borders	2 00
Covering 2 tables	1 00
Repairing seats in galleries	1 50
Repairing reporters' cushions	2 00
Re-covering baize doors, including materials	8 56
Fitting up 72 pigeon-holes in folding-room	6 00
Varnishing screens and mahogany boards	2 25
Repairing chair	75
Knobs for tables, and putting on	50
Drawer lock, 9 keys, and altering reporter's desk	4 50
22 label boards, fixing desk, repairing drawer, and covering table	3 00
Re-covering baize door, springs, and materials	10 50
Door lock and putting on	2 00
Repairing door lock, and new key	1 00
Repairing lock and easing window	75
Moulding around table, and 2 dozen screws	1 45

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Pringle Slight—Continued.	Carpenter's work, viz:		
	Changing desks and putting on locks	$0 75	
	Repairing wood-hod	75	
	Hooks and staples, and putting on	1 25	
	200 file sticks	4 00	
	Large writing table, with drawers and locks, for Committee on Printing	22 00	
	2 drawer keys and putting on locks	70	
	Repairing 2 shovels	80	
	Covering table and putting up cloak pins	1 00	
	Covering table and easing window	1 00	
	Key-box, lock, and 2 keys	1 50	
	Repairing drawer lock, and key	45	
	Cutting table legs; castors and easing drawer	1 00	
	Fixing water-cask, and jar	1 25	
	Repairing door lock, and new key	1 10	
	Key, 3 knobs, and repairing drawer	1 00	
	Altering and fitting baize door	2 50	
	Fitting up speaking-tube in post office	2 00	
	Hanging doors to wood-box, and hinges	75	
	Repairing and fitting on door lock	75	
	Repairing lock, and keys for cases	1 00	
	Changing desks in Senate chamber	1 00	
	Listing windows	2 00	
	Bolts and weights to mahogany doors	2 50	
	Repairing chair	50	
	Repairing 4 arm chairs, castors and putting on	2 75	
	Altering doors, hinges and springs for same	4 00	
	Door key and putting up label	1 25	
	Listing windows in basement	75	
	Listing and furnishing rollers in folding-room	2 00	
	Unscrewing desks and fixing drawer locks	1 25	
	4 trestles for upholsterers	3 50	
	Repairing door and lock of water-closet	2 00	
	Easing door, repairing key, and putting on label	90	
	2 boxes for twine	1 25	

Staying chandelier	2 00
Closing openings in Senate chamber, and materials	2 25
Altering tables, new drawers and locks	3 85
Putting on brasses and changing desks	1 50
Altering portable desk	1 25
Latch and p tting on, and 3 keys	1 62
Cutting-board, envelope pattern, and map roller, listing window, and easing case	2 45
Best quality drawer lock, and putting on	80
Latch and 2 keys	1 37
Drawer key, and putting on 2 locks	65
Door spring, and putting on	1 00
Drawer lock, and putting on	80
Easing door, and roller	75
Moving desks	75
Stripping and listing 2 doors	1 75
3 door springs, and putting on	3 00
Repairing wood-hod	75
Door spring, and putting on	1 00
2 keys, and raising desk	1 50
Fastening down desks, and screws	75
Latch and 2 keys, and putting on	1 37
Repairing door lock, and putting on, and key	1 40
Stripping, listing, and easing door	88
2 keys	85
Easing doors in stairway and folding-room	1 50
Key for key-box and repairing castors	1 00
Repairing sofa	50
Door spring, and putting on	1 00
Repairing lock, easing door, and listing window	1 75
Letter rack	75
Door lock, and 10 keys to reporters' drawers	4 75
Putting on locks and knobs, moving desks, and repairing door in gallery	1 50
Altering and moving desks	1 25
50 labels for documents	1 25
2 keys, and repairing lock of front door	2 75
Repairing chair of sergeant-at-arms	1 25
Repairing 2 chairs	1 50
Repairing door lock	50
Label for reporters, and fixing lock	75
Door springs and castors, and putting on	1 35
500 file sticks, at 2 cents	10 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Pringle Slight—Continued	Carpenter's work, viz:		
	8 additional keys for reporters	$3 00	
	Curtains for attic story, and putting up	3 75	
	Stops for doors in vestibule	75	
	Stripping and listing door	1 25	
	Screwing and hinging window and door	1 50	
	Stripping and listing window	1 00	
	Hinging 2 doors and repairing bolt	1 50	
	Door lock, and putting on	1 15	
	Repairing doors and putting up cloak pins	1 00	
	Castor, and putting on	62	
	Repairing 3 chairs	2 50	
	Repairing baize door; hooks and staples	1 30	
	Hooks and staples to west and south entrances	75	
	Altering chair seat	75	
	Repairing door lock	50	
	Repairing chair	50	
	Writing table, covered with cloth, for Committee on Public Lands	20 00	
	2 window frames, covered	4 50	
	Repairing and varnishing, and key for letter-box	1 00	
	6 newspaper files	1 00	
	Key for secretary's table	30	
	Fitting writing fixtures to arm chair	2 35	
	Repairing seat for reporters	1 00	
	Altering file sticks and repairing lock	75	
	Packing-box; lock and hinges	2 75	
	Partition and door adjoining stationery-room, and materials	7 85	
	Repairing and easing doors	1 50	
	Work on packing-boxes	1 25	
	Repairing seats and curtains	1 25	
	Packing-box; lock and hinges	2 75	
	Repairing case; lock, and putting on	1 25	
	50 file boards	2 00	
	Packing-box	2 75	
	Repairing baize door	1 25	

	Fastening packing-boxes	75	
	Packing-box	2 75	
	Repairing door, and new brush handle	1 00	
	Repairing chair, and new ruler	1 10	
	Steps in book-rooms	4 00	
	Adding height to partition	1 25	
	Fixing up curtain	75	
	Repairing lock and keys	70	
	Packing-box	2 75	
	Small writing table, covered	5 00	
	4 packing-boxes, with locks, &c., at $2 75	11 00	
	Removing and replacing desks	5 25	
	4 packing-boxes, at $2 75	11 00	
	Repairing chair	75	
	Repairing door-lock and bolts, outside entrance	1 25	
	New screen for Senate chamber	5 25	
	Repairing cloth door, hinges, and spring	1 25	
	2 packing-boxes, at $2 12½	4 25	
	Altering desk and case, including materials, and new cloth for covering	18 87	
	Fixing doors, and hook to do	1 25	
	Wood box, and fitting up do	7 75	
	Repairing stationery box	75	
	Fitting board for case	50	
	Packing-box, lock, and hinges	2 75	
	Repairing door and hand-rail	2 00	
	Repairing doors in cellar	2 50	
	Packing-box, lock, and hinges	2 75	
	Drawer key, and fastening desk top	75	
	Packing-box, lock, and hinges	2 75	
	Large table, stained, and covered with baize, for Committee on Roads and Canals	10 25	
	8 packing-boxes, at $2 75	22 00	
	Repairing 2 chairs	1 25	
			615 24
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from the 12th to the 25th of May, 1850, 95 columns 62 lines, at $7 50 per column		714 83
Blair & Rives	14 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix, at $80	1,120 00	
	4 volumes Congressional Globe and Appendix, from 2d session 29th Congress, to 2d session 30th Congress, at $4	16 00	
			1,136 00
Benjamin Owens	Messenger, from January 1 to April 30, 1850, 120 days, at $3		360 00
J. G. Schott	Folding documents, May 24, 1849, 1 day		3 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
George Walton	Witness before select committee appointed April 17, 1850, 21 days; ending May 27, at $2		$42 00
Alexander Bradford	Witness before select committee appointed April 17, 1850, 24 days, ending May 27, at $2		48 00
Gales & Seaton	13 sets Register of Debates, 29 volumes, at $5 each	$1,885 00	
	13 sets First Congress, 2 volumes each, at $5	130 00	
	12 sets Land Laws, &c., 2 volumes each, at $5	120 00	
	13 Contested Elections, at $5	65 00	
			2,200 00
Gales & Seaton	29 volumes Register of Debates, at $5	145 00	
	2....do....History of Congress, at $5	10 00	
	2....do....Land Laws, at $5	10 00	
	1 Contested Elections	5 00	
			170 00
C. B. Graham	Lithographing 40 drawings for D. D. Owen's geological report, 2d session 30th Congress	540 00	
	Furnishing 3,214 sets, at 82 cents	2,635 48	
			3,175 48
J. W. Thompson	Cover for chandelier in Senate chamber		8 00
P. S. Duval	Lithographing, viz:		
	Map of Portage lake, 12,250; map of Keweenaw Point, by Foster and Whitney, 12,250; map of Keweenaw Point, by Jackson, 12,250; sketch P, Michigan, 12,250; sketch Q, Michigan, 12,250; sketch R 1, Indiana, 12,250; and sketch R 2, Indiana, 12,250—being 85,750 impressions	2,913 10	
	Engraving map of sketch P, Michigan; sketch Q, Michigan; sketch R 1, Indiana; and sketch R 2, Indiana	80 00	
		2,993 10	
	Cr.—By engraving of Portage lake map, of Keweenaw Point by Foster, &c., and do. by Jackson, paid by House of Representatives	89 63	
			2,903 47
D. O. Hare	Engraving 16 seals for senators		19 81

Tippin & Streeper	Binding, 2d session 30th Congress, viz:		
	2d volume of Senate miscellaneous documents—		
	290 in sheep, for State Department, at 62½ cents	181 25	
	10....do....for Library of Congress	6 25	
	10....do....for office of Secretary of the Senate	6 25	
	50 in calf, double titles, for Library of Congress, at 87½ cents	43 75	
	62..do.....do.....for senators	54 25	
	10..do.....do.....and spring-backs, for office of Secretary of the Senate, at $1 12½	11 25	
	17 in calf, double titles and spring-backs, for committee rooms	19 12	
			322 12
Wm. A. Wheeler & Co.	Stationery, viz:		
	500 reams buff envelope paper, at $2 96	1,480 00	
	50...do..white soft wrapping paper, at 36 cents	17 50	
	6....do..white cap Bath paper, at $4	24 00	
	5....do..super. blue laid paper, plain, at $3 50	17 50	
	5....do.....do.....ruled...do	17 50	
	50...do..white quarto post, gilt, at $3 50	165 00	
	25...do.....do.....at $4	100 00	
	50...do..white wove quarto post, ruled, at $3 25	162 50	
	28...do..blue.....do.....do.....do	91 00	
	5....do..blue laid, at $3 50	17 50	
	20...do..blue, highly glazed, gilt, at $3 30	66 00	
	5....do..white fancy note paper, at $7 50	30 00	
	5....do.....do.....at $4 25	21 25	
	1....do..embossed..do	5 50	
	5....do..plain note paper, at $2 50	12 50	
	5....do.....do.....at $2	10 00	
	1....do.....do	10 00	
	2....do.....do.....at $5	10 00	
	2....do.....do.....at $3 87	7 74	
	1....do.....do	1 87	
	50...do..blue note paper, gilt, at $2	100 00	
	25 pounds wax tapers, at 85 cents	21 25	
	2 dozen wax coils, at 96 cents	1 92	
	5½..do..4-blade penknives, pearl handles, at $12 38	68 09	
	4...do..2-blade penknives, pearl handles, small, at $10	40 00	
	2...do..4-blade penknives, buck handles, at $12	24 00	
	1...do..erasers, ivory handles	3 00	
	1 gross red lead pencils, at $2 50	2 50	
	6 M. clear quills, No. 70, at $10	60 00	
	5 M. clear quill nibs, at $1	5 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Wm. A. Wheeler & Co—Continued.....	Stationery, viz:		
	2 dozen pearl folders, at $3 75	$7 50	
	4..do..small seals for notes, at $1 13	4 52	
	4..do.....do.... .....at $1 12	4 48	
	4..do.....do.....at $2 25	9 00	
	12 do..cards Perry's 3-point pens, at $1 98	23 76	
	8..do.....do.....fine-point pens, at $1 98	15 84	
	6..do.....do.....elastic fountain pens, at $1 98	11 88	
	5..do.....do.....elastic holders and pens, at $1 98	9 90	
	12.do..cards bullion pens, at $2 74	32 88	
	10.do..boxes transparent wafers, at 30 cents	3 00	
	3..do...do...fancy wafers, at 70 cents	2 10	
	100 pounds red sealing wax, at 80 cents	80 00	
	100.....do.....do.....at 85 cents	85 00	
	10 pounds black.....do.... at 75 cents	7 50	
	6 dozen boxes fancy wax, at $2 87	17 22	
	1 dozen cut inkstands, at $6 50	6 50	
	2 dozen fancy tube inkstands, at $7	14 00	
	1 dozen spring.....do	8 00	
	1 dozen tube.....do	5 50	
	80 gross red tape, (No. 13,) at $1 56	124 80	
	25..do....do....(No. 17,) at $2 28	57 00	
	6 pounds India rubber, at 60 cents	3 60	
	25,000 long brown envelopes, at $2 75	68 75	
	25,000 long white envelopes, at $2 75	68 75	
	505,500 brown document envelopes, at $2 00	1,011 00	
	75,000 white cream laid envelopes, (letter,) at $2 40	180 00	
	75 000....do..... do.....at $1 50	112 50	
	24,250 buff ditto, at $1 50	36 37½	
	20,000 white ditto, at $1 15	23 00	
	61,000 ditto, at $2 50	152 50	
	10 reams lace-bordered note paper, at $8 50	85 00	
	2,500 note envelopes, at $6 50	16 25	
	5,000 ditto, at $2 50	12 50	
	1,000 ditto	9 50	

	500 ditto, at $5 per M	2 50	
	1,000 ditto	7 50	
	1,000 ditto	7 00	
	35 gross lace ditto, at $17 50 per M	88 20	
	2,500 note ditto, at $2 75	6 87½	
	2,000 ditto, at $12	24 00	
	1,000 ditto	3 75	
	25,000 ditto blue, at $2 50	62 50	
	2 dozen 4-blade penknives, pearl handle, at $14	28 00	
	6 dozen glass paper weights, at $12	72 00	
	20 000 white card envelopes, at $4 45	29 00	
	10,000 fancy ditto, at $2 75	27 59	
	1 gross cloth envelopes	1 00	
	1 gross....ditto	2 00	
	100 pounds black sand, at 3 cents	3 00	
			$5,268 05
John Skirving	Ventilating Senate Chamber, from December 4, 1848, to March 23, 1849—110 days—at $3		330 00
Laura Reed	For son as page to Vice President for March, 1850—31 days—at $2		62 00
	For son as page to Vice President for April—30 days—at $2		60 00
G. H. Heap	Compiling a continuation of Burch's index to Laws United States with a reference to Little & Brown's edition of the Statutes at Large	2,400 00	
	Cr.—By payments on account	802 00	
			1,598 00
George Templeman	2 sets American State Papers, at $235 50		471 00
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from December 4, 1849, to January 18, 1850—117 columns 61 lines—at $7 50 per column		879 78
	Ditto, to February 2—93 columns....do....do		697 50
	Ditto, to February 16—101 columns, 6 lines....do....do		757 72
	Ditto, to March 2—81 columns, 144 lines....do....do		612 90
	Ditto, to March 16—115 columns, 37 lines....do....do		863 88
	Ditto, to March 30—115 columns, 151 lines....do....do		868 16
	Ditto, to April 13—114 columns, 29 lines....do....do		856 08
	Ditto, to April 27—96 columns, 150 lines....do....do		725 62
	Ditto, to May 11—111 columns, 22 lines....do....do		833 32
R. P. Anderson	Messenger for January, 1850—31 days, at $3	93 00	
J. F. Morton	Do....do....do	93 00	
C. S. Jones	Do....do....do	93 00	
Thomas Peters	Do....do....do	93 00	
J. G. Schott	Do....do....do	93 00	
Isaac Bassett	Do....do....do	93 00	
E. D. Ferguson	Do....do....do	93 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
J. Hedrick	Messenger for January, 1850—31 days, at $3	$93 00	
M. Larner	Do do do	93 00	
Wm. Johnson	Do do do	93 00	
D. Bassett	Do do do	93 00	
M. Dooley	Do do do	93 00	
Jas. Dobbyn	Do do do	93 00	
Richard Young	Do do do	93 00	
Thomas Clarke	Do do do	93 00	
Noah Hanson	Do do do	93 00	
			$1,488 00
R. P. Anderson	Messenger for February, 1850—28 days, at $3	84 00	
I. Bassett	Do do do	84 00	
T. Peters	Do do do	84 00	
J. Hedrick	Do do do	84 00	
M. Larner	Do do do	84 00	
W. Johnson	Do do do	84 00	
J. G. Schott	Do do do	84 00	
M. Dooley	Do do do	84 00	
J. Dobbyn	Do do do	84 00	
R. Young	Do do do	94 00	
E. D. Ferguson	Do do do	84 00	
C. S. Jones	Do do do	84 00	
D. Bassett	Do do do	84 00	
N. Hanson	Do do do	84 00	
			1,176 00
M. Dooley	Messenger for March, 1850—31 days, at $3	93 00	
J. G. Schott	Do do do	93 00	
C. S. Jones	Do do do	93 00	
R. P. Anderson	Do do do	93 00	
I. Bassett	Do do do	93 00	
J. Dobbyn	Do do do	93 00	
M. Larner	Do do do	93 00	
T. Peters	Do do do	93 00	
E. D. Ferguson	Do do do	93 00	
R. Young	Do do do	93 00	

W. Johnson	Do do do	93 00	
J. Hedrick	Do do do	93 00	
N. Hanson	Do do do	93 00	
			1,209 00
J. G. Schott	Messenger for April, 1850—30 days, at $3	90 00	
J. Dobbyn	Do do do	90 00	
T. Peters	Do do do	90 00	
J. Hedrick	Do do do	90 00	
M. Larner	Do do do	90 00	
I. Bassett	Do do do	90 00	
M. Dooley	Do do do	90 00	
E. D. Ferguson	Do do do	90 00	
Wm. Johnson	Do do do	90 00	
C. S. Jones	Do do do	90 00	
N. Hanson	Do do do	90 00	
R. Young	Do do do	90 00	
			1,080 00
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police of the Capitol for January, 1850, viz:		
	For himself	120 82	
	For T. Scrivener	91 66	
	For J. L. Wirt	91 66	
	For I. H. Wailes	91 66	
	For J. D. Waller	91 66	
		487 46	
	Half paid by House of Representatives	243 73	
			243 73
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	The same for February, 1850		243 74
Do do	The same for March, 1850		243 73
Do do	The same for April, 1850		243 73
M. A. Kavanagh	For son as page for January 1850—31 days, at $2	62 00	
	Do February, 1850—28 days, at $2	56 00	
	Do March, 1850—31 days, at $2	62 00	
	Do April, 1850—30 days, at $2	60 00	
			240 00
J. B. Smallwood	For son attending mail-carrier for January, 1850—31 days, at $2	62 00	
	Do do February, 1850—28 days, at $2	56 00	
	Do do March, 1850—31 days, at $2	62 00	
	Do do April, 1850—30 days, at $2	60 00	
			240 00
E. Latruite	For son attending mail-carrier for January, 1850—31 days, at $2	62 00	
	Do do February, 1850—28 days, at $2	56 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
E. Latruite—Continued	For son attending mail-carrier for March, 1850—31 days, at $2	$62 00	
	Do ....do, ...April, 1850—30 days, at $2	60 00	
			$240 00
Alexander McCormick	Clerk to Vice President from January 1 to April 30, 1850—120 days, at $4		480 00
George E. Abbott	Clerk to Committee on Printing for same time, at $4		480 00
F. H. Davidge	Clerk to Committee of Claims from January 3 to April 9, 1850—97 days, at $4		388 00
Sylvester Gray	Attending furnaces, sawing wood, &c., from January 1 to April 30, 1850—120 days, at $1 50		180 00
Jacob Dodson	Attending water-closets, same time and rate		180 00
D. Conroy	Messenger, same time, at $2	240 00	
	Hire of horse and carryall, same time, at $1 50 per day	180 00	
			420 00
A. M. Rohrer	For son as page from January 1 to March 31, 1850—90 days, at $2		180 00
J. Burgevin	....do....do....do....do		180 00
Jos. Hayden	Attending north door from January 29 to March 14, 1850—45 days, at $3	135 00	
	Attending north door at funeral of Mr. Calhoun—1 day	3 00	
			138 00
L. J. Preuss	For ward as page for January and February, 1850—59 days, at $2		118 00
M. A. Queen	....do....January, February, and March, 1850—90 days, at $2		180 00
J. S. Wilson	....do....January and February, 1850—59 days, at $2		118 00
Y. P. Page	Messenger for February, 1850—28 days, at $3		84 00
A. E. B. Wilson	For son as page for January and February, 1850—59 days, at $2		118 00
Laura Reed	....do....do....do....do		118 00
J. M. Gilbert	....do....do....do....do		118 00
M. W. Galt & Bro.	62 gold-cased pens, with pencils attached, at $8		496 00
Pringle Slight	Carpenter's work, viz:		
	12 packing-boxes, with locks and hinges, at $2 75	33 00	
	60....do....without....do....at $1 50	90 00	
	Repairing packing-boxes	2 75	
			125 75
John Pettibone	66¼ cords hickory wood, sawed and packed away, at $6 66		442 89
J. & D. Major	Lithographing, printing and paper, and coloring 4,080 maps of valley of Mexico for S. Ex. Doc. No. 11, 1st session 31st Congress, as per agreement with Col. J. J. Abert, at 11.37 cents per copy		463 89

Seraphim Masi	Attending, regulating, and repairing the clocks in the use of the Senate for the year ending November 30, 1849		50 00
Owen Conelly	Pay as one of the police of the Capitol from May 1, 1849, to March 15, 1850, as allowed by the resolution of the Senate of March 15, 1850, being 3 quarters and 43 days, at the rate of $1,100 per annum		956 38
Wendell & Van Benthuysen	Binding, 2d session 30th Congress, viz:		
	52 volumes each of Senate documents, volume 2; House executive documents, volume 3; Senate executive documents, volume 4; House reports, volume 2, and Senate documents special session—310 volumes, in calf, at 87½ cents	271 25	
	50 sets Senate documents, reports, and journals, 7 volumes—350 volumes, in calf, at 87½ cents	306 25	
	10 sets same, in calf, with spring backs and raised bands, at $1 12½	78 75	
	27 volumes Senate documents special session, in calf, raised bands, at $1 12½	30 37½	
	290 each of Senate documents, volumes 2, 3, and special session, in sheep, for State Department—870 volumes, at 62½ cents	543 75	
	10 sets Senate documents, reports, and journal, in sheep, (reserved,)—70 volumes, at 62½ cents	43 75	
			1,274 12
H. C. Elmore	Balance of mileage and per diem compensation due Hon. F. H. Elmore, deceased, paid under resolution of the Senate of May 1, 1850		535 20
R. P. Anderson	Messenger for April and May, 1850—61 days, at $3		183 00
Isaac Bassett	Messenger for May—31 days, at $3		93 00
J. M. Jameson	do do		93 00
Y. P. Page	do do		93 00
D. Conroy	Messenger for May, 1850—31 days, at $2	62 00	
	Hire of horse and carryall, use of office, same time, at $1 50 per day	46 50	
			108 50
Robert Beale	Hire of 3 horses and carryalls for May, 1850—31 days, at $2 each	186 00	
	2 saddle horses, same time, at $1 50 each	93 00	
			279 00
George E. Abbott	Clerk to Committee on Printing for May, 1850—31 days, at $4		124 00
R. Young	Messenger for May, 1850—31 days, at $3		93 00
W. Johnson	do do		93 00
M. Dooley	do do		93 00
M. Larner	do do		93 00
D. Bassett	do do		93 00
J. Dobbyn	do do		93 00
E. D. Ferguson	do do		93 00
J. G. Schott	do do		93 00
B. Owens	do do		93 00
T. Clarke	do do		93 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
J. Hedrick	Messenger for May, 1850—31 days, at $3		$93 00
N. Hanson	do do		93 00
T. Peters	do do		93 00
T. Clarke	Messenger for February, March, and April—89 days, at $3		267 00
Alexander McCormick	Clerk to Vice President for May, 1850—31 days, at $4		124 00
William Dant	Fireman in rotundo—31 days, at $1		31 00
James P. Middleton	4 mail-bags, with round bottoms, at $1 87½	$7 50	
	2 small mail-bags, with square bottoms, at 75 cents	1 50	
	1 ensign flag, medium size	42 00	
	Repairing old flag	2 00	
			$53 00
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police of the Capitol for May, 1850, viz:		
	For himself	120 83⅓	
	For T. Scrivener	91 66⅔	
	For J. L. Wirt	91 66⅔	
	For I. H. Wailes	91 66⅔	
	For J. D. Waller	91 66⅔	
		487 50	
	Half paid by House of Representatives	243 75	
			243 75
J. F. Morton	Messenger attending furnaces for May, 1850—31 days, at $3		93 00
C. S. Jones	Superintendent of ante-room do do		93 00
A. M. Rohrer	For son as page for May, 1850—31 days, at $2		62 00
A. E. B. Wilson	Do March, 1850—31 days, at $2		62 00
	Do April, 1850—30 days, at $2		60 00
	Do May, 1850—31 days, at $2		62 00
M. A. Queen	Do do do		62 00
J. Burgevin	Do do do		62 00
M. A. Kavanagh	Do do do		62 00
J. M. Gilbert	Do do do		62 00
J. S. Wilson	Do do do		62 00
Laura Reed	Do do do		62 00
L. J. Preuss	For ward for May, 1850—31 days, at $2		62 00
E. Latruite	For son attending mail-carrier for May, 1850—31 days, at $2		62 00

J B Smallwood	Do.....do.....do.....do		62 00
S. Gray	Attending furnaces, sawing wood, &c., for May, 1850—31 days, at $1 50		46 50
J. Dodson	Attending water-closets for May, 1850—31 days, at $1 50		46 50
J. Dodson	Washing 28 dozen towels, at 75 cents		21 00
Pringle Slight	Carpenter's work and cabinet work, finishing post office and cases therein, cases in committee rooms, new desks and chairs for senators, inside double doors and screens for Senate chamber, &c., from December 1, 1849, to March 9, 1850, viz:		
	72 days' work, at $2 50	180 00	
	122 days' work, (on desks and chairs,) at $1 75	213 50	
	46 days' work, at $1 60	73 60	
	313...do.....1 50	469 50	
	33½...do.....1	33 50	
	Cleaning and plaiting curtains for 6 cases in committee rooms	8 75	
	Materials (including hardware) for post office and cases	196 19	
	Materials for desks and chairs, doors and screens	65 25	
			1,240 29
S. M. Bergman	5 skins morocco	4 37	
	3 knives and 1 rubber	55	
			4 92
Lucy Williams	Washing and ironing 26 chair and screen covers, at 12½ cents	3 25	
	Mending and repairing the same	1 25	
			4 50
C. W. Boteler	2 dozen wood chairs, at $9		18 00
Wm. A. Wheeler & Co	Stationery, viz:		
	3 dozen papetrie boxes, $3 50	10 50	
	1 large blue and gold French pump inkstand	3 50	
	1 plain Rodgers's fine scissors	75	
	3½ reams mourning note-paper, $2	7 00	
	2.....do.....do..... 3 25	6 50	
	1½.....do.....do..... 5	7 50	
	5 reams fancy bordered and painted note-paper, at $7 50	35 50	
	2¼....do.....do.....do.....6	16 50	
	2 M fancy envelopes to match, at $12	24 00	
	1 8-10 M....do.....do.....10 50	81 90	
	1 plain pump inkstand	1 00	
	1 cap portfolio and writing pad	1 75	
	1 dozen ivory note-seals	1 50	
	11 pearl folders, at $3 75 per dozen	3 44	
	2 dozen fancy paper boxes, $3 50	7 00	
	100 registered cloth-lined envelopes	5 50	
	½ dozen ivory note-seals	75	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Wm. A. Wheeler & Co.—Continued	Stationery, viz:		
	1,000 sheets prepared parchments, at 30 cents	$300 00	
	½ dozen Rodgers's 2-blade pearl handle knives	5 00	
	1 pair paper shears	38	
	1 blue and gold pump inkstand	2 50	
	1 white do	1 75	
	½ dozen fancy paper boxes	1 75	
	5 pounds black wax, at 75 cents	3 75	
	1 plain pump inkstand	1 00	
	1 pair large office shears	75	
	1 patent blotter	6	
	1 dozen ivory note-seals	1 50	
	2 table pads for writing	2 00	
	2½ dozen 4-blade pearl knives, $12 38	30 95	
	3 M assorted adhesive envelopes, at $2 75	8 25	
	½ dozen 2-blade pearl knives, $10	5 00	
		518 23	
	Deduct ½ dozen note-seals returned	2 25	
			$515 98
Platner & Smith	224½ reams white and blue letter paper, ruled and gilt, $3	673 50	
	48 reams white flat cap, $2 75	132 00	
	80 reams fine blue-ruled cap, at $1 87½	150 00	
			955 50
C. B. Graham	Lithograghing, viz:		
	Printing 160 sets drawings for Abert's report, at $13 71	21 94	
	480 sheets plate-paper, at $2 50	12 00	
	160 maps New Mexico, at $3 50	5 60	
	10,000 sets drawings for McCulloh's report, as per agreement	450 00	
	10,000 of 2 additional drawings	128 57	
	Lithographing 11 plates for executive document 32, 2d session 30th Congress	300 00	
	Printing 11,214 sets, at 25 cents	2,803 50	
	Lithographing 2 additional plates Atlantic dock and harbor of Havre	54 54	
	Printing 11,214 copies each, at $4 60	509 73	
			4,285 88

J. P. Sheldon	Clerk Committee on Pensions for May, 1850—31 days, at $4		124 00
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate from May 26 to June 8, 1850—110 columns, 65 lines, at $7 50 per column		827 44
James Ackerman	Printing 11,250 copies of maps for President's message, as per contract with House of Representatives	2,871 00	
	Printing 11,250 copies geological sketch	56 25	
	Printing 1,250 copies for California message, 7 8-10	88 50	
			3,015 75
James G. Smith	Witness before select committee appointed April 17—1 day		2 00
M. H. Stevens	Do do do 3 days		6 00
Peter G. Washington	Examining accounts of Jennings, Roddy, & Carter, under resolution of the Senate of August 11, 1848—allowed and ordered by the resolution of June 11, 1850		750 00
William Collins	Do do do do do		750 00
William D. Bagnall	Do do do do do		100 00
William J. Prichard	Do do do do do		40 00
M. M. White	Expenses for funeral of Hon. John C. Calhoun, viz:		
	3 telegraphic despatches to New York to procure coffin	5 00	
	Transportation of case by railroad	13 00	
	F. Raymond's expenses with case from New York, and returning	23 05	
	F. Raymond, 4 days' absence from business, and attending entombment	20 00	
	Lining and padding case with white satin	8 00	
	Box, and cartage of case	3 12½	
	Crape and rosette ornaments for handles	2 06¼	
	Plate on ditto engraved	4 00	
	Time and services of self and assistant in hermetically sealing remains	10 00	
	Attending to safety of case till deposited in vault	5 00	
	Best finished large size patent metallic burial case, bronzed	100 00	
	Unsealing case, adjusting remains, and resealing ditto, in vault	10 00	
	Satin pillow, filled with curled hair	2 25	
	2 stands, covered with black velvet and bullion fringe, to support the case on journey to South Carolina	9 32	
		214 80	
	To same expenses for Hon. F. H. Elmore, deceased, viz:		
	1 large bronzed metallic case	80 00	
	Lining and plate for ditto	5 00	
	Self and 2 assistants laying out body	6 00	
	2 men watching remains 1 night and 2 days	6 00	
	Paid S. Kirby, for hire of hearse	4 00	
	Paid 6 carriers, at $2	12 00	
	Bier, covered with cambric	5 00	
	Pine box for case	6 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
M. M. White—Continued	Expenses for funeral of Hon. F. H. Elmore, deceased, viz:		
	Self attending arrangements	$5 00	
	Hire of horse to attend funeral	1 50	
			$345 30
J. V. N. Throop	Silver plate for coffin of Hon. J. C. Calhoun	7 00	
	Engraving ditto	5 00	
	Engraving ditto for Hon. F. H. Elmore	5 00	
			17 00
Edwin Green	1 dozen cane-seat chairs		25 00
Robert Clarke	Opening vault for remains of Hon. F. H. Elmore	5 00	
	Removing ditto	1 00	
			6 00
Hannah Wells	Use of house at decease of Hon. F. H. Elmore		50 00
John P. Sheldon	Clerk to Committee on Pensions from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1850—120 days, at $4		480 00
William Jones	Witness before select committee appointed April 17, 1850, 2 days.....at $2 00		4 00
B. M. Edney	Do.....do.....do.....do.....58 days..... 2 00		116 00
Francis J. Grund	Do.....do.....do.....do.....50 days..... 2 00		100 00
James W. Simonton	Do.....do.....do.....do.....16 days..... 2 00		32 00
H. M. Parkhurst	Do.....do.....do.....do.....13 days..... 2 00		26 00
Steven P. Andrews	Do.....do.....do.....do.....3 days..... 2 00		6 00
W. H. Burr	Do.....do.....do.....do.....3 days..... 2 00		6 00
Richard Sutton	Do.....do.....do.....do.....4 days..... 2 00		8 00
William Hinks	Do.....do.....do.....do.....1 day..... 2 00		2 00
William G. Bishop	Do.....do.....do.....do.....1 day..... 2 00		2 00
W. W. Moore	Do.....do.....do.....do.....1 day..... 2 00		2 00
Luke Lea	Do.....do.....do.....do.....32 days..... 2 00		64 00
D. McClelland	Engraving, alterations and additions, paper, and printing, 12,250 copies maps for report of Commissioner of the General Land Office 1st session 31st Congress, at 21 cents per set		2,572 50
J. Pettibone	40 cords hickory wood, sawed and packed away in vault, at $6 66		266 40
Charles Dean	105 pounds large twine, at 35 cents	36 75	
	50 pounds small twine, at 62½ cents	31 25	
			68 00
J. M. Mason	Expenses incurred by committee of the Senate in discharge of the order of the Senate for the conveyance of the remains of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun to South		

	Carolina, embracing all items, examined and sanctioned by the committee, exclusive of hire of carriers and servants attending them to South Carolina	1,937 57	
	Wages of 6 carriers and 2 servants	143 00	
	Approved by the committee		2,080 57
Campbell & Coyle	1 dozen paste brushes	2 50	
	½ dozen large clamps	3 00	
	25 pounds brass, at 35 cents	8 75	
	1 gross brass screws	90	
	Hammer, 87 cents; tacks, 6 cents	93	
	Rule, 50 cents; 2 pieces Italian cord, $1 50	2 00	
	2 pieces cord, $1 25; 2 pieces ditto, $1	2 25	
	2 M. tacks, 13 cents; pair dogs, $2 34	2 47	
	1½ dozen fancy dusters	9 00	
	1½ dozen fancy hearth brooms, at $7 50	11 25	
	1½ dozen corn brooms	4 50	
	2 pounds sponge	2 00	
	2 pounds copper tacks	1 20	
	1 dozen wisps	2 50	
	6 buckets, $1 63; 1 dozen lustre, 50 cents	2 13	
	½ dozen shoe brushes	2 25	
	½ dozen dust pans	1 75	
	6 dozen spittoons, at $3 33⅓	20 00	
	Wood-horse, 25 cents; ink can, 30 cents	55	
	3 coal-hods, $2 75; pair slates, hinged, 50 cents	3 25	
	Pair dogs, $2 65; 4 coal-hods, $5 50	8 15	
	2 lanterns, $1 50; 6 pounds wire, 60 cents	2 10	
	3 pieces sheet copper	3 30	
	1 dozen paper awls, handled	1 25	
	Pair dogs, $2 55; 2 paper knives, 25 cents	2 80	
	2 stones, 30 cents; hand-bell, 25 cents	55	
	3 long needles	30	
	Hatchet, 75 cents; screw-driver, 40 cents; chisel, 50 cents	1 65	
	6 awls and handles	75	
	Hone, 75 cents; 6 paste brushes, $1 50	2 25	
			106 28
B. L. Jackson & Brother	32¼ pounds patent sperm candles, at 44 cents, and box	14 44	
	65 pounds yellow soap, at 7¼ cents, and box, 19 cents	5 06½	
	60½ pounds patent sperm candles, at 44 cents, and 2 boxes	27 12	
	90¾ ....do....do....do....3....do	38 87	
	30 pounds adamantine candles, at 29 cents, and box	8 95	
	69¾ pounds patent sperm candles, at 47 cents, and 2 boxes	33 28	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
B. L. Jackson & Brother—Continued	1 dozen fancy mats	$12 00	
	½ dozen large Cowa-nuh mats	10 00	
	1 gallon sperm oil	1 38	
	29 pounds adamantine candles, at 35 cents, and box	10 40	
	2 gallons sperm oil	3 00	
	66½ pounds yellow soap, at 7 cents	4 65½	
	1 gallon sperm oil	1 50	
	67½ pounds patent sperm candles, at 50 cents	33 75	
	¼ gallon sperm oil	75	
			$205 16
Y. P. Page	Cash paid for hack hire at funeral of Hon. J. C. Calhoun	386 50	
	Do.....do.....do.....Hon. F. H. Elmore	229 50	
	Cash paid for hack hire for Committee on Enrolled bills and for transportation and cartage	20 00	
			636 00
J. Ross Brown	2,000 bound copies of Report of Debates in Convention of California, purchased under resolution of the Senate of June 20, 1850, at $1 50		3,000 00
O. Whittlesey	2 small brushes	37½	
	2 lights large French glass for doors, at $2 50	5 00	
			5 37
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates, from the 9th to the 22d June, 1850—165 columns, 192 lines—at $7 50 per column		1,244 70
Gales & Seaton	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates, from May 20 to June 19, 1850—271 columns, 114 lines—at $7 50		2,036 88
Wm. A. Griffith	Repairing marble mantlepiece		2 00
Amelia Spencer	Making 30 scarfs for funeral of Hon. F. H. Elmore, at 50 cents	15 00	
	1 piece ribbon for ditto	45	
			15 45
Pringle Slight	Carpenters and laborers' work fitting Senate Chamber for summer session, viz:		
	Carpenters, 7 days, at $1 75	12 25	
	Laborers, 6 days, at $1	6 00	
	Superintendence	5 50	
	Carpet strip and screws for desks	75	
	Plasterers' bill for patching	3 00	
	Iron strap for eagle	1 00	

	Colored man, 2 days' scouring	2 00	
Joseph K. Boyd	Removing carpets, curtains, &c., from Senate Chamber, shaking, cleaning, and packing them away, and putting down matting in Senate Chamber, Vice President's and ante-rooms, as per agreement		30 50
Mary French	Making and marking 5 dozen towels	3 75	85 00
	Washing do	3 75	
S. Parker	3 hair brushes	1 88	7 50
	3 clothes brushes	1 50	
	3 combs, $1 12; 1 dozen soap, $1	2 12	
Amelia Spencer	Washing and ironing 19 chair, sofa, and screen covers, at 12½		5 50
Walker & Richards	Newspapers for use of Senators		2 37
Robert Beale	Expenses of self and assistants conveying the remains of the Hon. F. H. Elmore to South Carolina, including all costs of transportation, &c., by order of the Senate		10 00
R. Young	Messenger for June, 1850—30 days, at $3	90 00	986 65
Wm. Johnson	Do do do	90 00	
M. Dooley	Do do do	90 00	
M. Larner	Do do do	90 00	
D. Bassett	Do do do	90 00	
E. D. Ferguson	Do do do	90 00	
J. G. Schott	Do do do	90 00	
Thomas Clarke	Do do do	90 00	
J. Dobbyn	Do do do	90 00	
B. Owens	Do do do	90 00	
J. Hedrick	Do do do	90 00	
N. Hanson	Do do do	90 00	
T. Peters	Do do do	90 00	
			1,170 00
Y. P. Page	Do do do		90 00
R. P. Anderson	Do do do	90 00	
I. Bassett	Do do do	90 00	
J. M. Jameson	Do do do	90 00	
			270 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police of the Capitol for June, 1850, viz:		
	For himself	$120 83⅓	
	For T. Scrivener	91 66⅔	
	For J. L. Wirt	91 66⅔	
	For I. H. Wailes	91 66⅔	
	For J. D. Waller	91 66⅔	
		487 50	
	Half paid by House of Representatives	243 75	
			$243 75
William Dant	Fireman in rotundo for June, 1850—30 days, at $1		30 00
D. Conroy	Messenger for June, 1850—30 days, at $2	60 00	
	Hire of horse and carryall for use of office—same time, at $1 50 per day	45 00	
			105 00
S. Gray	Attending furnaces, sawing wood, &c, for June, 1850—30 days, at $1 50		45 00
J. Dodson	Attending water closets do do		45 00
J. F. Morton	Attending furnaces do at $3 per day		90 00
C. S. Jones	Superintending ante-room do do		90 00
M. A. Kavanagh	For son as page for June—30 days, at $2		60 00
E. Latruite	For son attending mail carrier—30 days, at $2		60 00
J. B. Smallwood	Do do do		60 00
Robert Beale	Hire of 3 carryalls and horses for June, 1850—30 days, at $2 each	180 00	
	Hire of 2 saddle horses do at $1 50 each	90 00	
			270 00
John H. Trenholm	Binding in half morocco, viz:		
	8,507 vols. Mess. and Docs., part 1, at 12½ cents	1,063 37½	
	3,261 vols. Finance Report do	407 62½	
	2,408 vols. Commerce and Navigation do	301 00	
	500 vols do do for Secretary of the Treasury, at 12½ cts.	62 50	
			1,834 50
George E. Abbott	Clerk to Committee on Printing for June, 1850—30 days, at $4		120 00
A. McCormick	Clerk to Vice President do do		120 00
J. P. Sheldon	Clerk to Committee on Pensions do do		120 00
N. C. Towle	Clerk to Committee of Claims, from May 20 to June 30, 1850—42 days, at $4		168 00
A. M. Rohrer	For son as page for June, 1850—30 days, at $2		60 00

J. Burgevin	Do.....do.....do		60 00
A. E. B. Wilson	Do.....do.....do		60 00
J. M. Gilbert	Do.....do.....do		60 00
M. A. Queen	Do.....do.....do		60 00
Jos. S. Wilson	Do.....do.....do		60 00
Laura Reed	Do.....do.....do		60 00
L. J. Preuss	For ward.....do.....do		60 00
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from June 23 to July 6, 1850, 102 columns 57 lines, at $7 50 per column		767 14
John Sheets	Hire of 4 gray horses at funeral of Hon. John C. Calhoun		12 00
Wm. A. Bradley	Excess of postage on packets, &c., addressed to Senators, from December 3, 1849, to June 30, 1850		201 29
Saml. D. Leib	For son as page to Vice President, under resolution of August 5, 1846, allowed by Committee on Contingent Expenses, July 11, 1850		200 00
M. A. Hill	Use of house at decease of Hon. J. C. Calhoun		50 00
George Templeman	1 set American State Papers		235 50
Alexander McCormick	Clerk to Vice President from 1st to 12th July, 1850, 12 days, at $4		48 00
Gales & Seaton	1 set Register of Debates, 29 volumes	145 00	
	1.....do.....old series, 2 volumes	10 00	
	1 Land Laws and Opinions, 2 volumes	10 00	
	1 Contested Elections	5 00	
			170 00
E. Weber & Co.	Printing 12,250 copies each of 2 maps, sketch of public surveys in Michigan and diagram of State of Illinois, as per contract with House of Representatives	634 90	
	Printing 11,250 sets 10 maps and sections of linear surveys of Michigan, as per contract with House of Representatives	1,371 95	
	Printing 1,250 copies part of Fremont's map of California, as per contract with House of Representatives	38 38	
	Lithographing 4 maps, route from Fort Smith to Santa Fe	110 00	
	Printing 3,800 copies each, at 9 cents per set	342 00	
	Engraving map of Dead sea	450 00	
	Printing 1,250 copies, at 23 cents, including paper	287 50	
	Altering plate of receipts	3 00	
	Printing 1,000 impressions do	10 50	
	Paper for do. and binding	4 50	
			3,252 73
Ann Conroy	Washing and ironing 10 dozen towels, at 75 cents		7 50
Isaac Contner	Putting screens in front of circular gallery	4 00	
	Cutting out holes for ventilators	3 00	
			7 00
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from 7th to 20th July, 1850, 90 columns 19 lines, at $7 50 per column		675 71

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Wm. A. Wheeler & Co.	103½ M. buff document envelopes, at $2		$207 00
Henry Sliger	Chaplain, under resolution of the Senate of January 15, 1850		500 00
John M. Johnson	250 copies Congressional Directories, at 25 cents	$62 50	
	250 maps United States to accompany do., at 10 cents	25 00	
			87 50
John H. Trenholm	Binding, viz:		
	15,963 finance reports,		
	592 President's message,		
	2,541 commerce and navigation,		
	19,096 volumes, at 12½ cents		2,387 00
Gales & Seaton	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from June 20 to July 23, 1850, 237 columns 187 lines, at $7 50 per column		1,784 74
Jas. J. Dickins	Clerk to select committee appointed April 17, from April 24 to July 30, 1850, 98 days, at $4		392 00
Wm. M. Belt	Printing, 1st session 31st Congress, viz:		

No. of doc.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	Small pica. Plain.	Small pica. Rule.	Brevier. Plain.	Brevier. Rule.	No. of copies.	Amount.
1	President's annual message, part 1	852	503	8	22	319	11,250	
	6 broadsides, containing 158,000 ems	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,250	
	9 diagrams	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,250	
								3,451 34
2	Rep. Sec. Treasury, finances	296	278	93	57	568	21,250	

		8 broadsides, containing 153,000 ems	8					21,250	
									7,124 67
	3	Commerce and navigation	368	29		1	338	6,750	
									950 12
	5	Coast survey	98	84			14	6,750	
		17 diagrams	17					6,750	
									269 01
		Approved by the Committee on Printing							11,795 14

Isaac Holland	Summoning 21 witnesses before select committee appointed April 17, 1850, at $2		42 00
C. S. Jones	Superintending ante-room for July, 31 days, at $3		93 00
Geo. E. Abbott	Clerk Committee on Printing for July, 31 days, at $4		124 00
Robert Beale	Hire of 3 carryalls and horses for July, at $2 per day each	186 00	
	Hire of 2 saddle horses same time, at $1 50 each	93 00	
			279 00
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police for July, viz:		
	For himself	120 83⅓	
	For T. Scrivener	91 66⅔	
	For J. L. Wirt	91 66⅔	
	For I. H. Wailes	91 66⅔	
	For J. D. Waller	91 66⅔	
	Half paid by House of Representatives		243 75
Wm. Dant	Fireman in rotundo for July, 31 days, at $1		31 00
Geo. H. Jones	Clerk to President pro tem. from 11th to 31st July, 1850, 21 days, at $4		84 00
S. Gray	Attending furnaces, &c., from 1st to 28th July, 28 days, at $1 50		42 00
John Bright	Attending furnaces, &c., in July, 3 days, at $2		6 00
J. M. Gilbert	For son as page for July, 31 days, at $2		62 00
L. Reed	do do		62 00
J. S. Wilson	do do		62 00
J. Burgevin	do do		62 00
M. A. Queen	do do		62 00
M. A. Kavanagh	do do		62 00
A. E. B. Wilson	do do		62 00
A. M. Rohrer	do do		62 00
L. J. Preuss	For ward do		62 00
E. Latruite	For son attending mail carrier, at $2		62 00
J. B. Smallwood	do do		62 00
Y. P. Page	Messenger for July, 31 days, at $3		93 00
J. F. Morton	Messenger attending furnaces for July, 31 days, at $3		93 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
R. P. Anderson	Messenger for July, 31 days, at $3	$93 00	
J. M. Jameson	do do	93 00	
I. Bassett	do do	93 00	
			$279 00
R. Young	do do	93 00	
W. Johnson	do do	93 00	
M. Dooley	do do	93 00	
M. Larner	do do	93 00	
D. Bassett	do do	93 00	
E. D. Ferguson	do do	93 00	
J. G. Schott	do do	93 00	
J. Dobbyn	do do	93 00	
T. Clarke	do do	93 00	
B. Owens	do do	93 00	
J. Hedrick	do do	93 00	
N. Hanson	do do	93 00	
T. Peters	do do	93 00	
			1,209 00
J. Dodson	Attending water closets for July—31 days, at $1 50	46 50	
	Washing 9 11-12 dozen towels, at 75 cents	7 43	
			53 93
D. Conroy	Messenger for July—31 days, at $2 50	77 50	
	Hire of horse and carryall same time, at $1 50 per day	46 50	
			124 00
J. P. Sheldon	Clerk to the Committee on Pensions for July, at $4 per day		124 00
James A. Boyce	Attending ventilating furnace from 15th to 31st July—17 days, at $1 64		27 88
Blair & Rives	1 set Congressional Globe and Appendix		80 00
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate from July 21 to August 3, 1850—175 columns 67 lines, at $7 50 per column		1,315 01
Clagett, Newton, & Co	36 yards white cambric, at 50 cents	18 00	
	56 yards black silk, at $1 25	70 00	
	4 pieces black crape, at $5 50	22 00	
	21 yards white silk, at 87½ cents	18 37	
	72 pairs black kid gloves, at $1	72 00	
	2 pieces white riband, at 50 cents	1 00	

	2 pieces black riband, at 50 cents	1 00	
	1 pound white thread	1 25	
	12 yards brown cotton, at 12½ cents	1 50	
	23 yards.....do.....at 10 cents	2 30	
	1 slip thread	12	
			207 54
John S. Stillings	Work done and materials furnished, by order of the committee of arrangements, at the funeral of the Hon. John C. Calhoun	67 00	
	Hearse, $5; 8 carriers, at $2	21 00	
	2 carriages for do., at $4	8 00	
	5 grooms, at $2; scarfs for grooms and trimmings for horses	14 00	
			110 00
Thos. Wallace	Folding documents, viz: 3,816, at 50 cents per hundred	19 08	
	660, at 28.....do	1 84	
D. Moore	Do.....do....4,445, at 50.....do	22 22	
	438, at 28.....do	1 22	
S. Sibley	Do.....do....3,335, at 50.....do	16 67	
	502, at 28.....do	1 40	
W. Morgan	Do.....do....2,680, at 50.....do	13 40	
	646, at 28.....do	1 80	
			77 63
Gales & Seaton	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate from July 24 to August 12, 1850—257 columns 47 lines, at $7 50 per column	.....	1,929 31
D. W. Jones	6 newspaper files, at $2 50	.....	15 00
William Poulton	2 water coolers, at $3 25	6 50	
	4 spigots, at 37½ cents	1 50	
	Lengthening 2 spigots	50	
	Cartage	25	
			8 75
Blair & Rives	1 set Congressional Globe and Appendix, 20 volumes	.....	80 00
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate from 4th to 17th of August, 1850—165 columns 186 lines, at $7 50 per column	.....	1,244 47
Clagett & Dodson	480 yards Canton matting, at 26 cents	124 80	
	6 pieces binding, at 75 cents	4 50	
	80 yards matting, at 26 cents	20 80	
	4½ yards blue damask, at 50 cents	2 25	
	17½ yards red moreen, at 31¼ cents	5 46	
	6 1-6 square yards oilcloth, at $1 25	7 71	
	9½.....do.....do.....1 25	11 36	
			176 88
John Pettibone	Ice from December 5, 1849, to August 24, 1850—300 bushels, at 50 cents	.....	150 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Wendell & Van Benthuysen	Cutting, folding, inserting, and pasting maps, plates, &c., in documents printed for the 30th Congress, viz:		
	First session.—1. Doc. No. 2—3,000 copies, 11 in each	33,000	
	2....do.....7—703.....do...45..do	31,635	
	3....do.....23—703.....do...25..do	17,575	
	4....do.....50—11,214..do....9..do	100,926	
	5....do.....57—3,214...do...38..do	122,132	
	6....do.....73—1,714...do....4..do	6,856	
	7. Rep. No. 206—1,214...do....1..do	1,214	
	Second session.—8 Doc. No. 1—3,250...do...16..do	52,000	
	9....do.....2—4,250...do....7..do	29,750	
	10....do.....18—11,250..do...10..do	112,500	
	11....do.....32—11,250..do...14..do	157,500	
	12....do.....34—1,250...do....2..do	2,500	
	13. H. Doc. No. 1—10,000..do...24..do	240,000	
	14. Rep. No. 244—1,250...do....1..do	1,250	
	15....do....294—1,250...do....1..do	1,250	
	Total number	910,088	
	At an average of $5 per thousand	$4,550 44	
	Deduct $1 50 per thousand, $3 50 only being allowed by the committee, instead of $5, as charged	1,365 13	
		3,185 31	
	Deduct, also, for items numbered 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, and 15, amounting to 578,746 copies, paid for on the 11th July, 1849, at $3 50 per thousand	2,025 61	
	Balance ordered by the committee to be paid	.....	$1,159 70
William McL. Cripps	Chair for President of Senate	65 00	
	2 chairs for reporters in Senate chamber, at $36	72 00	
			137 00
D. Conroy	Messenger for August—31 days, at $2 50	77 50	
	Hire of horse and carryall same time, at $1 50	46 50	
			124 00

Y. P. Page	Messenger for August—31 days, at $3		93 00
R. C. Anderson	Do do do	93 00	
I. Bassett	Do do do	93 00	
J. M. Jameson	Do do do	93 00	
			279 00
R. Young	Do do do	93 00	
W. Johnson	Do do do	93 00	
M. Dooley	Do do do	93 00	
M. Larner	Do do do	93 00	
D. Bassett	Do do do	93 00	
E. D. Ferguson	Do do do	93 00	
J. G. Schott	Do do do	93 00	
J. Dobbyn	Do do do	93 00	
Benj. Owens	Do do do	93 00	
Thomas Clarke	Do do do	93 00	
J. Hedrick	Do do do	93 00	
N. Hanson	Do do do	93 00	
T. Peters	Do do do	93 00	
			1,209 00
C. S. Jones	Superintendent of ante-room for August—31 days, at $3		93 00
Robert Beale	Hire of 3 horses and carryalls for August, at $2 per day each	186 00	
	Hire of 2 saddle horses, at $1 50 each	93 00	
			279 00
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate from 18th to 31st of August, 1850—155 columns 2 lines, at $7 50 per column		1,162 58
E. Latruite	For son attending mail carrier for August—31 days, at $2		62 00
J. B. Smallwood	Do do do do		62 00
J. S. Wilson	Son as page, for August, at $2 per day		62 00
J. M. Gilbert	Do do do		62 00
A. M. Rohrer	Do do do		62 00
M. A. Queen	Do do do		62 00
J. Burgevin	Do do do		62 00
M. A. Kavanagh	Do do do		62 00
L. Reed	Do do do		62 00
A. E. B. Wilson	Do do do		62 00
L. J. Preuss	Ward as page do do		62 00
Jacob Dodson	Attending water-closets for August, at $1 50 per day		46 50
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police, for August, viz:		
	For himself	120 83⅓	
	For T. Scrivener	91 66⅔	
	For J. L. Wirt	91 66⅔	
	For I. H. Wailes	91 66⅔	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
C. W. C. Dunnington and others—Cont'd...	Police, for August, viz:		
	For J. D. Waller	$91 66⅔	
	For Stephen Wailes, supernumerary, in place of Waller, sick, 2 days, at $3 01½	6 03	
	For J. Rooker, ditto, in place of Waller, sick, 21 days, at $3 01½	63 31½	
	Half paid by House of Representatives		$278 42
William Dant	Fireman in rotundo for August, at $1 per day		31 00
J. F. Morton	Messenger, attending furnaces for August—31 days, at $3		93 00
George E. Abbott	Clerk to Committee on Printing for August, at $4 per day		124 00
George H. Jones	Clerk to President *pro tem*.....do.....do		124 00
J. P. Sheldon	Clerk to Committee on Pensions....do.....do		124 00
N. C Towle	Clerk to Committee of Claims for July and August—62 days, at $4		248 00
John Bright	Assisting, attending furnaces, &c., for August—31 days, at $2		62 00
S. A. Elliot	Copying, engrossing, &c., from 8th to 13th April, 1850—6 days, at $4	24 00	
	Copying, engrossing, &c., from 18th to 31st May, 1850—14 days, at $4	56 00	
	Copying, engrossing, &c., from June 1 to August 31—92 days, at $4	368 00	
			448 00
James A. Boyce	Ventilating Senate chamber for August		50 00
N. B. Wilkerson	Sweeping flues of furnaces and chimneys for 1850		65 00
Gales & Seaton	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate from August 13 to September 2, 1850—242 columns 149 lines, at $7 50 per column		1,820 73
John T. Towers	Printing 1st session 31st Congress, viz:		
	Bill No. 8.....500 copies, 4 pages	2 64	
	9.....500.....2	1 32	
	10.....500.....4	2 64	
	California, &c.....500.....56	36 96	
	Bill No. 14.....500.....4	2 64	
	Res. No. 1.....500.....2	1 32	
	Bill No. 22.....500.....4	2 64	
	23.....500.....4	2 64	
	24.....500.....4	2 64	
	24 (amendment)...500.....4	2 64	
	27.....500.....2	1 32	
	33.....500.....8	5 28	

34	500	4	2 64
13	500	2	1 32
7	500	2	1 32
44	500	8	5 28
1	500	2	1 32
17	500	4	2 64
43	500	2	1 32
49	500	2	1 32
54	500	4	2 64
55	500	56	36 96
45	500	2	1 32
39	500	2	1 32
36	500	2	1 32
48	500	2	1 32
52	500	2	1 32
50	500	2	1 32
56	500	2	1 32
57	1,000	2	2 28
22, (amendm'ts)	1,000	6	6 84
23 do	1,000	2	2 28
51	1,000	2	2 28
63	1,000	2	2 28
66	1,000	4	4 56
20	1,000	8	9 12
61	1,000	4	4 56
62	1,000	2	2 28
4	1,000	2	2 28
68	1,000	4	4 56
19	1,000	4	4 56
18	1,000	4	4 56
2	1,000	4	4 56
70	1,000	4	4 56
71	1,000	4	4 56
33	1,000	4	4 56
32, (amendm'ts)	1,000	2	2 28
74	1,000	2	2 28
69	1,000	2	2 28
73	1,000	2	2 28
72	1,000	2	2 28
6	1,000	2	2 28
76	1,000	24*	27 36
55	200	56	36 96

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
John T. Towers—Continued	For printing, 1st session 31st Congress—		
	Bill No. 12.....1,000 copies, 4 pages	$4 56	
	23, (amendm'ts) 1,000.....4	4 56	
	82.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	78.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	79.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	85.....1,000.....4	4 56	
	84.....1,000.....4	4 56	
	87.....1,000.....6	6 84	
	90.....1,000.....4	4 56	
	3.....1,000.....4	4 56	
	81.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	28.....1,000.....4	4 56	
	40.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	86.....1,000.....4	4 56	
	46.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	77.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	23, (amendment) 1,000.....8	9 12	
	89.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	89.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	92.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	93.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	94.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	95.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	96.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	98.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	97.....1,000.....4	4 56	
	101.....1,000.....8	9 12	
	104.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	105.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	Res. No. 8.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	10.....1,000.....8	9 12	
	99.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	100.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	107.....1,000.....4	4 56	

	108.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	109.....1,000.....4	4 56	
	113.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	115.....1,000.....4	4 56	
	22.....1,000.....8	9 12	
	112.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	110.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	111.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	114.....1,000.....2	2 28	
	* Composition extra on 6 small pica tables, at $2 50	15 00	
	Composition extra on 1 brevier table	3 50	
	Approved and ordered to be paid by Committee on Printing		$455 18
Gales & Seaton	2 volumes History of Debates	10 00	
	29 volumes Congressional Debates	145 00	
	2 volumes Land Laws	10 00	
	1 volume Contested Elections	5 00	
			170 00
Morris & Willis	Newspapers, use of senators		4 00
D. W. Jones	2 dozen letter files, at $9		18 00
John M. Johnson	150 copies Congressional Directory, at 20 cents		30 00
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate from 1st to 14th September, 1850—124 columns 26 lines, at $7 50 per column		930 97
Y. P. Page	Cash paid for hack hire for committee, cartage, &c		20 00
John W. Forney	Newspapers, use of senators		68 00
Jas. J. Fowler	27 days' work on public stable, at $1 50 per day	40 50	
	Cash paid R. H. Burch for 22 days' work, at $1 25	27 50	
	Cash paid S. O. Dishman for 11½ days' work, at $1	11 50	
	1 large iron holdfast for wall	50	
		80 00	
	Cr.—By cash received from Commissioner of Public Buildings	37 19	
			42 81
John Sergeant	Binding, viz:		
	65 volumes California messages, for senators, at 31 cents	20 15	
	11 volumes Howard's Reports, in calf, at 51 cents	5 61	
	8 volumes Receipts and Expenditures, at 30 cents	2 40	
			28 16
Charles Dean	155 pounds large twine, at 35 cents		54 25
George Templeman	2 sets American State Papers, at $235 50		471 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Lee & Espy	Removing corpse of Hon. J. C. Calhoun	$8 00	
	Services taking same out of vault	1 00	
	Attendance	5 00	
			$14 00
William Stewart	Newspapers, use of senators		4 00
J. P. Sanderson	do do		20 00
John C. Rives	1 set Documentary History, viz:		
	Fourth series—volume 1	17 06.8	
	Do 2	17 88.4	
	Do 3	18 42.8	
	Do 4	16 21.8	
	Do 5	15 94.6	
	Do 6	16 83.0	
	Fifth series—volume 1	16 32.0	
			118 69
J. C. Fitzpatrick	Allowance (for clerical services rendered the select committee appointed April 11, 1850) by the resolution of September 20, 1850		100 00
Gales & Seaton	2 sets Register of Debates	310 00	
	2 sets Land Laws	20 00	
	2 sets Contested Elections	10 00	
			340 00
William Coburn	Folding documents from March 6 to April 4, 1850—30 days, at $2		60 00
Robert Beale	Mileage to and from Charleston, S. C., with remains of Hon. J. C. Calhoun—1,116 miles, at 10 cents	111 60	
	Ditto, with remains of Hon. F. H. Elmore—1,382 miles, at 10 cents	138 20	
			249 80
John H. Trenholm	Binding 10,000 volumes second part of President's message, at 12½ cents		1,250 00
Samuel Bowles	Newspapers, use of Senators		3 55
Morris & Willis	Do do		9 35
Richardson, Cloud, & Hope	Do do		7 35
D. Conroy	Messenger, additional allowance, by Committee on Contingent Expenses, of 50 cents per day from December 3, 1849, to June 30, 1850—210 days		105 00
W. C. Norris	Engrossing and enrolling 10 days, ending September 30, 1850, at $4		40 00
G. W. Boardman	Do 10 days, ending same time		40 00
A. J. McCalla	Do 11 days do		44 00

Louis C. Hoote	Do	9 days	do	36 00
William Carr	Do	16 days	do	64 00
Asbury Dickins	Secretary of the Senate, under the resolution of the Senate of September 28, 1850, including allowance for responsibility in relation to the funds applied for the service of the Senate for the 1st session of the 31st Congress			1,500 00
L. H. Machen	Principal clerk	under resolution of September 28, 1850		600 00
William Hickey	Executive clerk	do	do	500 00
F. W. Dickins	Legislative clerk	do	do	500 00
W. J. McDonald	Clerk	do	do	500 00
J. C. Fitzpatrick	Do	do	do	500 00
W. Patton	Do	do	do	500 00
R. Beale	Sergeant-at-Arms	do	do	500 00
I. Holland	Assistant doorkeeper	do	do	583 32
J. Meehan	Librarian	do	do	500 00
E. B. Stelle	Assistant librarian	do	do	441 66
C. H. W. Meehan	Do	do	do	441 66
R. Keoran	Messenger in library	do	do	366 66
C. M. Butler	Chaplain	do	do	333 33
J. L. Clubb	Messenger	do	do	300 00
Y. P. Page	Do	do	do	300 00
R. P. Anderson	Do	do	do	300 00
I. Bassett	Do	do	do	300 00
C. S. Jones	Do	do	do	300 00
J. M. Jameson	Messenger, acting postmaster	do	do	400 00
D. Conroy	Messenger	do	do	300 00
R. Young	Do	do	do	300 00
W. Johnson	Do	do	do	300 00
M. Dooley	Do	do	do	300 00
M. Larner	Do	do	do	300 00
D. Bassett	Do	do	do	300 00
J. Dobbyn	Do	do	do	300 00
E. D. Ferguson	Messenger, mail-carrier	do	do	400 00
J. G. Schott	Messenger	do	do	300 00
J. Hedrick	Do	do	do	300 00
J. F. Morton	Do	do	do	300 00
N. Hanson	Do	do	do	300 00
T. Peters	Do	do	do	300 00
M. A. Queen	Son as messenger	do	do	300 00
Thos. Clarke	Messenger	do	do	300 00
B. Owens	Messenger, mail-carrier	do	do	400 00
T. Wallace	Folder	do	do	200 00
D. Y. Moore	Do	do	do	200 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
S. Sibley	Folder under resolution of September 28, 1850		$200 00
W. Morgan	Do do do		200 00
L. Reed	Son as page do do		200 00
J. Burgevin	Do do do		200 00
A. E. B. Wilson	Do do do		200 00
M. A. Kavanagh	Do do do		200 00
R. Bright	Do do do		200 00
J. S. Wilson	Do do do		200 00
L. J. Preuss	Ward as page do do		200 00
E. Latruite	Son attending mail-carrier do do		200 00
J. B. Smallwood	Do do do		200 00
A. M. Rohrer	Son as page do do		200 00
J. M. Gilbert	Do do do		200 00
John Bright	Laborer do do		200 00
C. W. C. Dunnington	Police of Capitol do do		100 00
T. Scrivener	Do do do		100 00
J. L. Wirt	Do do do		100 00
I. Wailes	Do do do		100 00
J. D. Waller	Do do do		100 00
J. S. Magee	Watchman do do		100 00
J. W. Smith	Do do do		100 00
W. Dant	Fireman in crypt do do		100 00
H. Graham	Laborer in centre building do do		50 00
W. F. Price	Clerk do do		250 00
S. A. Elliot	Do do do		250 00
George E. Abbott	Clerk to Committee on Printing do do		250 00
J. P. Sheldon	Clerk to Committee on Pensions do do		250 00
F. H. Davidge	Clerk to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads do do		250 00
N. C. Towle	Clerk to Committee of Claims, under resolution of September 28, 1850		250 00
George R. Herrick	Clerk to Committee on Finance do do		250 00
George H. Jones	Clerk to President *pro tem* do do		250 00
M. St. John	Son employed in folding-room do do		100 00
John Brown	Ostler in public stables do do		50 00
George H. Jones	Clerk to President *pro tempore* for September—30 days, at $4		120 00

F. H. Davidge	Clerk to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads from 11th to 30th September—20 days, at $4		80 00
George E. Abbott	Clerk to Committee on Printing for September—30 days, at $4		120 00
N. C. Towle	Clerk to Committee of Claims ....do....do		120 00
J. P. Sheldon	Clerk to Committee on Pensions....do....do		120 00
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police of Capitol, for September, viz:		
	For himself	120 83⅓	
	For T. Scrivener	91 66⅔	
	For J. L. Wirt	91 66⅔	
	For I. H. Wailes	91 66⅔	
	For J. D. Waller	91 66⅔	
	For J. B. Rooker, supernumerary in place of Waller, sick—30 days, at $3 01½	90 45	
	Half paid by House of Representatives		288 97
George R. Herrick	Clerk to Committee on Finance from July 30 to Sept. 30, 1850—63 days, at $4		252 00
S. A. Elliott	Copying, engrossing, and enrolling, from 1st to 17th September, 1850—17 days, at $4		68 00
Y. P. Page	Messenger for September—30 days, at $3		90 00
C. S. Jones	Superintendent ante-room for September—30 days, at $3		90 00
J. F. Morton	Attending furnaces ....do....do		90 00
D. Conroy	Messenger for September—30 days, at $2 50	75 00	
	Hire of horse and carryall, use of office, same time, at $1 50 per day	45 00	
			120 00
R. P. Anderson	Messenger for September, 1850—30 days, at $3	90 00	
Isaac Bassett	Do....do....do	90 00	
J. M. Jameson	Do....do....do	90 00	
			270 00
R. P. Anderson	Messenger for September, at $3 per day		90 00
Isaac Bassett	Do....do....do		90 00
J. M. Jameson	Do....do....do		90 00
R. Young	Do....do....do	90 00	
Wm. Johnson	Do....do....do	90 00	
M. Dooley	Do....do....do	90 00	
M. Larner	Do....do....do	90 00	
D. Bassett	Do....do....do	90 00	
J. G. Schott	Do....do....do	90 00	
E. D. Ferguson	Do....do....do	90 00	
J. Dobbyn	Do....do....do	90 00	
T. Clarke	Do....do....do	90 00	
B. Owens	Do....do....do	90 00	
J. Hedrick	Do....do....do	90 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
N. Hanson	Messenger for September, at $3 per day	$90 00	
T. Peters	Do.....do.....do	90 00	
			$1,170 00
M. A. Queen	For son as page for September, at $2		60 00
M. A. Queen	For son as messenger from December 3, 1849, to September 30, 1850—302 days, at $1 additional to former pay under resolution of September 27, 1850		302 00
Robert Beale	Hire of 3 horses and carryalls for September, at $2 each	180 00	
	2 saddle horses, same time, at $1 50 each	90 00	
			270 00
Henry Dodson	Allowance under resolution of September 24		50 00
Jacob Dodson	Do.....do.....do		250 00
Rebecca Bright	For son as page from August 1 to September 30—61 days, at $2		122 00
J. Burgevin	For son as page for September, at $2		60 00
L. Reed	Do.....do		60 00
E. Latruite	For son attending mail carrier for September, at $2		60 00
J. B. Smallwood	Do.....do.....do		60 00
Jacob Dodson	Attending water closets for September—30 days, at $1 50	45 00	
	Washing 8½ dozen towels, at 75 cents	6 25	
			51 25
J. S. Wilson	For son as page for September, at $2 per day		60 00
M. A. Kavanagh	Do.....do.....do		60 00
J. M. Gilbert	Do.....do.....do		60 00
A. M. Rohrer	Do.....do.....do		60 00
A. E. B. Wilson	Do.....do.....do		60 00
L. J. Preuss	For ward as page for September, at $2 per day		60 00
Wm. Dant	Fireman in rotundo for September, at $1 per day		30 00
John Bright	Attending furnaces for September, at $2		60 00
Wm. Morgan	Folding 1,797 documents, at ½ cent	8 97	
S. Sibley	Folding 5,158.....do.....do	25 79	
D. Moore	Folding 6,231.....do.....do	31 15	
T. Wallace	Folding 3,929.....do.....do	19 64	
			85 55
Jesper Harding	Newspapers use of senators		16 00
Thomas Ritchie	Do.....do	3 40	

	Advertising for vols. National Intelligencer, 2 squares, 3 times	2 00	
	Advertising proposals for lithographing, 1 square, 3 times	1 00	
			6 40
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from September 15 to October 1, 1850—182 columns, 140 lines, at $7 50 per column		1,370 25
J. G. Skinner	Newspapers use of senators		40 00
Hale & Halleck	Do.....do		22 24
Holden & Sanborn	Do.....do		4 16
Jas. Whitcomb	Do.....do		6 66
De Bow	Do.....do		8 32
McMichael & Bird	Do.....do		23 10
Elwood Fisher	Do.....do		18 72
Wm. A. Wheeler & Co.	Stationery, viz:		
	10 pounds extra black wax, at 75 cents	7 50	
	500 mourning envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
	24 reams Graves's white cap, at $1 88	45 12	
	16 reams gilt Bath post, at $3	48 00	
	7½ dozen cards Perry's pens, $1 98	14 85	
	23 reams soft wrapping paper, at 35 cents	8 05	
	23 reams Warren's white cap, at $1 37½	31 63	
	½ dozen fancy paper boxes, at $3 50	1 75	
	1 dozen French carmine	2 25	
	1 pump inkstand	1 42	
	102½ M buff document envelopes, at $2	205 00	
	1 gross red tape, at $1 50	1 50	
	20 reams white flat cap, at $2 50	50 00	
	1½ ream Crane's Bath post, at $3	4 50	
	½ dozen note-seals, at $1 13	56	
	½ dozen Rodgers's 2-blade knives, at $10	5 00	
	½.....do.....4-blade knives, at $12 38	4 13	
	19 reams extra large buff envelopes, at $3	57 00	
	2,000 clear quills, No. 80, at $10	20 00	
			519 26
Richard Young	Hire of horse from April 4 to August 14, (as allowed by Committee on Contingent Expenses)—133 days, at $1 50		199 50
John T. Towers	Printing 258 pages of titles to Senate bills of 1st session 31st Congress, at 66 cents		170 28
John T. Towers	Printing 1,000 copies each of the following bills, of 1st session 31st Congress, viz:		
	No. 333.....20 pages	22 80	
	330.....4	4 56	
	343.....6	6 84	
	339.....2	2 28	
	8, 9, 10, (reprinting).....6	6 84	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
John T. Towers—Continued	Printing—Continued.		
	H. R. 334, (amendments)...6 pages	$6 84	
	Do.....do.....2	2 28	
	S. 340.....8	9 12	
	348.....4	4 56	
	328.....2	2 28	
	H. R. 396.....2	2 28	
	S. R. 36.....2	2 28	
	33.....2	2 28	
	32.....2	2 28	
	350.....2	2 28	
	29.....2	2 28	
	303.....2	2 28	
	351.....2	2 28	
	H. R. 391.....2	2 28	
	S. 341.....14	15 96	
	352.....2	2 28	
	331.....2	2 26	
	336.....4	4 56	
	337.....4	4 56	
	342.....6	6 84	
	344.....2	2 28	
	354.....2	2 28	
	355.....4	4 56	
	346.....8	9 12	
	317.....2	2 28	
	305.....4	4 56	
	H. R. 11.....2	2 28	
	130.....2	2 28	
	S. 349.....6	6 84	
	356.....10	11 40	
	345.....4	4 56	
	H. R. 331, (amendments) 12	13 68	
	235.....14	15 96	
	S. 309.....2	2 28	

	H. R. 235, (amendments)	4	4 56	
	235 do	6	6 84	
	235 do	2	2 28	
	S. 239	2	2 28	
	Approved, and ordered to be paid			$225 72
John T. Towers	Printing 1,000 copies each of the following bills, of 1st session 31st Congress, viz:			
	S. R. 7	2 pages	2 28	
	106	2	2 28	
	116	20	22 80	
	120	2	2 28	
	117	2	2 28	
	118	2	2 28	
	119	2	2 28	
	26	2	2 28	
	121	2	2 28	
	122	2	2 28	
	123	4	4 56	
	H. R. 87	4	4 56	
	124	2	2 28	
	126	2	2 28	
	127	2	2 28	
	S. R. 12	2	2 28	
	29	4	4 56	
	H. R. 118	2	2 28	
	130	2	2 28	
	131	2	2 28	
	129	4	4 56	
	133	2	2 28	
	134	2	2 28	
	38	2	2 28	
	47	2	2 28	
	71	6	6 84	
	137	4	4 56	
	139	2	2 28	
	S. R. 13	2	2 28	
	37	8	9 12	
	140	2	2 28	
	141	4	4 56	
	143	2	2 28	
	149	4	4 56	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
John T. Towers—Continued	Printing—Continued.		
	S. R. 150	2 pages	$2 28
	145	2	2 28
	146	2	2 28
	21	4	4 56
	132	2	2 28
	151	2	2 28
	76, (amendments)	12	13 68
	147	2	2 28
	148	4	4 56
	152	2	2 28
	163	2	2 28
	S. R. 15	2	2 28
	H. R. 154	10	11 40
	60	2	2 28
	103	2	2 28
	166	2	2 28
	169	2	2 28
	170	32	36 48
	Approved, and ordered to be paid		$225 72
John T. Towers	Printing 1,000 copies each of the following bills, of 1st session 31st Congress, viz:		
	142	2 pages	2 28
	153	2	2 28
	156	6	6 84
	157	2	2 28
	160	2	2 28
	161	2	2 28
	164	2	2 28
	167	2	2 28
	171	2	2 28
	172	2	2 28
	173	2	2 28
	S. R. 16	2	2 28

	16, (amendment)	4	4 56
	17	4	4 56
H. R.	154, (amendments)	2	2 28
S. R.	20	2	2 28
	21	2	2 28
H. R. R.	9	2	2 28
	11	2	2 28
H. R.	21	2	2 28
	66	2	2 28
	82	2	2 28
	86	2	2 28
	111	2	2 28
	114	2	2 28
	115	2	2 28
	120	2	2 28
	303	2	2 28
	311	2	2 28
	317	2	2 28
	319	2	2 28
	332	2	2 28
	16	6	6 84
	23, (amendments)	2	2 28
	23 do	4	4 56
	33	16	18 24
	41	2	2 28
	42	2	2 28
	53	2	2 28
	71	6	6 84
	71, (amendments)	8	9 12
	83	2	2 28
	88	4	4 56
H. Res.	9	2	2 28
	9, (amendments)	2	2 28
	20	2	2 28
S.	27	2	2 28
	26	2	2 28
Titles S. bills		8	9 12
Do. . . . with additions		26	29 64
H. R.	214	4	4 56
	244	4	4 56
	244, (amendments)	4	4 56
	250	12	13 68

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
John T. Towers—Continued	Printing—Continued.		
	H. R. 250, (amendments)..12 pages	$13 68	
	330.....6	6 84	
	349.....2	2 28	
	350.....4	4 56	
	365.....2	2 28	
	8.....4	4 56	
	23 (amendments)..12	13 68	
	23.....do.....4	4 56	
	23.....do.....10	11 40	
	35.....4	4 56	
	85.....4	4 56	
	85 (amendments)...2	2 28	
	Titles of S. bills.....36	41 04	
	H. R. 136.....2	2 28	
	138.....4	4 56	
	138 (amendments)...6	6 84	
	142.....2	2 28	
	144.....2	2 28	
	149.....8	9 12	
	151.....2	2 28	
	155.....2	2 28	
	159.....2	2 28	
	165.....2	2 28	
	169 (amendments)..10	11 40	
	169.....do.....8	9 12	
	169.....do.....2	2 28	
	175.....4	4 56	
	175 (amendments)...4	4 56	
	179.....2	2 28	
	Titles of S. bills.....28	31 92	
	H. R. 180.....2	2 28	
	181.....2	2 28	
	182.....12	13 68	
	183.....4	4 56	

184	4	4 56
185	2	2 28
187	2	2 28
188	2	2 28
189	2	2 28
189 (reprint)	2	2 28
190	2	2 28
191	2	2 28
192	2	2 28
193	2	2 28
195	2	2 28
197	2	2 28
199	2	2 28
200	8	9 12
201	2	2 28
202	10	11 40
Titles of S. bills	18	20 52
H. R. 203	2	2 28
204	2	2 28
205	2	2 28
206	2	2 28
207	2	2 28
208	2	2 28
210	2	2 28
211	2	2 28
213	2	2 28
215	2	2 28
216	2	2 28
217	2	2 28
218	2	2 28
220	2	2 28
221	2	2 28
222	2	2 28
225	32	36 48
225 (amendments)	2	2 28
225 do	2	2 28
225 do	2	2 28
225 do	4	4 56
225 do	2	2 28
225 do	2	2 28
225 do	2	2 28
225 do	2	2 28

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
John T. Towers—Continued	Printing—Continued.		
	H. R. 225 (amendments)...2 pages	$2 28	
	225.....do.....2	2 28	
	225.....do.....2	2 28	
	225.....do.....2	2 28	
	225.....do.....2	2 28	
	225.....do.....4	4 56	
	225.....do.....2	2 28	
	225.....do.....2	2 28	
	226.....2	2 28	
	227.....2	2 28	
	228.....2	2 28	
	229.....2	2 28	
	Titles of S. bills.....30	34 20	
	H. R. 230.....6	6 84	
	230 (amendment)...6	6 84	
	231.....8	9 12	
	232.....2	2 28	
	233.....2	2 28	
	234.....2	2 28	
	235.....2	2 28	
	237.....2	2 28	
	238.....2	2 28	
	240.....2	2 28	
	242.....4	4 56	
	243.....2	2 28	
	Titles of S. bills.....36	41 04	
	245.....2	2 28	
	246.....2	2 28	
	250.....2	2 28	
	251.....4	4 56	
	252.....6	6 84	
	255.....4	4 56	
	256.....2	2 28	
	257.....2	2 28	

258	8	9 12
259	2	2 28
260	2	2 28
261	2	2 28
262	2	2 28
263	2	2 28
265	2	2 28
267	2	2 28
Titles of S. bills	30	34 20
H. R. 268	2	2 28
269	4	4 56
270	8	9 12
273	2	2 28
274	8	9 12
275	2	2 28
277	4	4 56
278	8	9 12
279	2	2 28
283	2	2 28
284	4	4 56
284 (amendments)	6	6 84
285	2	2 28
286	2	2 28
288	2	2 28
290	4	4 56
291	2	2 28
292	2	2 28
293	2	2 28
294	2	2 28
293 (amendments)	4	4 56
295	2	2 28
296	4	4 56
297	4	4 56
298	4	4 56
299	4	4 56
300	2	2 28
Titles of S. bills	18	20 52
301	2	2 28
302	2	2 28
304	2	2 28
306	4	4 56
307	4	4 56

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
John T. Towers	Printing—Continued.		
	H. R. 308 ... 2 pages	$2 28	
	310 ... 2	2 28	
	311 ... 2	2 28	
	312 ... 2	2 28	
	313 ... 2	2 28	
	Titles of S. bills ... 10	11 40	
	314 ... 2	2 28	
	315 ... 2	2 28	
	319 ... 2	2 28	
	320 ... 2	2 28	
	321 ... 2	2 28	
	322 ... 2	2 28	
	323 ... 2	2 28	
	324 ... 2	2 28	
	325 ... 2	2 28	
	23 (amended) ... 6	6 84	
	H. R. 13 ... 2	2 28	
	H. R. 144 ... 2	2 28	
	76 and amendm'ts ... 18	20 52	
	" 8 pages small pica rule and figure	20 00	
	H. R. 334 ... 50	57 00	
	Titles of S. bills ... 10	11 40	
	226 (amendment) ... 4	4 56	
	Do ... do ... 2	2 28	
	326 ... 2	2 28	
	H. R. 385 ... 56	63 84	
	331 ... 34	38 76	
	226 and amendm'ts ... 4	4 56	
	272 ... 8	9 12	
	327 ... 2	2 28	
	Titles of S. bills ... 8	9 12	
	S. R. 28 ... 2	2 28	
	S. R. 30 ... 2	2 28	
	H. R. 387 ... 2	2 28	

	H. R. 244..(amendment)...2		2 28	
	Do.....2		2 28	
	Do.....2		2 28	
			1,340 12	
	Add 2 pages on bill 225....(amendment)		2 28	
	Do.....do....226.....do		2 28	
	Do.....do....315.....do		2 28	
			1,346 96	
	Deduct 2 pages on bill 225	$2 28		
	Deduct 258 pages titles S. bills	294 12		
			296 40	
	Approved and ordered to be paid			$1,050 56
G. Bailey	Newspapers for use of Senators			7 00
Thomas Chenowith	8 patent door springs, at $1 25			10 00
John Pettibone	144 bushels ice			72 00
Pringle Slight	Carpenters' work, from May 8 to October 30, 1850, viz:			
	Repairing sofa and door lock		1 00	
	3 packing boxes		8 25	
	Door key		50	
	Packing box		2 75	
	6 packing boxes		16 50	
	Hook and staples, and push board to door		75	
	Packing box		2 75	
	Putting up blind in office		50	
	5 packing boxes		13 75	
	Repairing Senator's desk		1 25	
	Drawer key, ruler, altering file stick, &c		1 10	
	4 packing boxes		11 00	
	Taking up and putting down desks and chairs, including laborers' hire		7 50	
	Repairing door lock and drawer knobs		65	
	Repairing arm chair		75	
	5 packing boxes		13 75	
	Box for documents		1 50	
	Taking down screens and fixing brasses		85	
	Altering and fitting screen		2 00	
	Taking down screens and fixing carpet strips		75	
	3 packing boxes		8 25	
	Upholstering 4 new Senators' chairs		28 00	
	Fixing curtains in gallery		2 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Pringle Slight—Continued	Carpenters' work—Continued.		
	3 high-seated folders' chairs	$7 00	
	Repairing and fixing door springs	1 50	
	Re-covering desk, including cloth	3 25	
	2 packing boxes	5 50	
	Repairing 2 Senators' chairs	2 00	
	6 packing boxes	16 50	
	Adjusting circular sash weights	2 50	
	Fitting back on letter boxes	1 75	
	Taking down door, fixing screen, moving desks, and easing drawer	1 25	
	Drawer key and putting on lock	65	
	Easing windows, &c., in vestibule	75	
	Putting slats on windows and altering sash screws	1 75	
	Easing windows	75	
	2 packing boxes	5 50	
	Lowering writing table	50	
	Altering table, and additional drawer	3 50	
	New curtains for cupola in document room, scaffold, &c.	4 75	
	Fixing 2 locks	50	
	4 packing-boxes	11 00	
	Easing folding-room door	50	
	6 packing-boxes	16 50	
	Drawer lock and putting on, repairing lock and new key	1 25	
	Keys for drawer, and packing-box	75	
	4 packing boxes	11 00	
	Repairing door lock, and new key	85	
	Large chest for ice, and fitting up step-ladder	4 75	
	Altering table in folding room, and new top	2 75	
	Hooks and staples put on in galleries	1 00	
	Moving desk, and new key	85	
	Repairing packing-box, and new key	1 00	
	Repairing arm-chair	75	
	Easing three doors	1 00	
	Drawer key, and easing door	85	
	3 packing-boxes	8 25	

	Repairing lock, 2 keys, and easing drawer	1 20	
	Shelves for water-coolers	1 75	
	Repairing locks, and easing doors	1 25	
	Cords and pulleys to sash in document room	2 25	
	Easing 2 doors in post office	50	
	Top for drawer in senator's desk	85	
	Repairing drawer lock, and new key	1 00	
	Lock for packing-box, and putting on	75	
	Raising senator's seat, and new drawer key	1 25	
	New slat door in cellar	3 25	
	Key for packing-box, and repairing stationery box	1 00	
	2 packing-boxes, at $2 75	5 50	
	1 packing-box	1 50	
	2 packing-boxes, at $1 37½	2 75	
	5.....do.....at $2 75	13 75	
	Cleaning table, easing windows, and pine board for folding room	1 25	
	1 packing-box	2 75	
	Repairing arm-chair, and 2 small chairs	1 85	
	5 packing-boxes	13 75	
	Easing door, repairing bolts and springs, and new key, at principal entrance	1 90	
	5 packing-boxes	13 75	
	Moving case, repairing hooks, &c	1 25	
	3 packing-boxes	8 25	
	Repairing castors for chairs	75	
	Moving and screwing down desks	50	
	Repairing box, drawer lock, and castor	1 00	
	12 packing-boxes	33 00	
	2.....do	5 50	
	6.....do	16 50	
	Key, in post office	30	
	1 packing-box	2 75	
	36-foot roller for maps	75	
	3 brush handles, very long	88	
	Repairing lock, and new key	35	
	2 new keys for key closet	62	
	Key for packing-box	25	
	4 packing-boxes	11 00	
	Fixing flag rope, and key for box	1 25	
	Repairing packing box	75	
	46 packing-boxes, at $2 75	126 50	
			536 75
John C. Rives	Newspapers, for use of senators		72 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
Blair & Rives	2 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix, at $80		$160 00
John C. Rives	2 sets American Archives, 7 volumes each, at $118 69		237 38
Wm. M. Morrison	Newspapers, for use of senators		4 75
Hiram Fuller	Do do		10 00
Ann Royal	Do do		4 16
John H. Trenholm	Binding 8,487 volumes, message and documents, part 3, 1st session 31st Congress, at 12½ cents		1,060 87
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from the 2d to the 10th of October, 1850, 73 columns 164 lines, at $7 50 per column		553 65
William Hickey	13 copies of The Constitution, with Alphabetical Analysis, &c., under the resolution of the Senate of December 4, 1849, at $1	$13 00	
	633 copies of The Constitution, with Alphabetical Analysis, &c., under the resolution of September 23, 1850, at $1	633 00	
			646 00
Gales & Seaton	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate, from September 3 to October 11, 1850, 350 columns 39 lines, at $7 50 per column		2,626 15
Crosswell & Shaw	Newspapers, for use of senators		23 10
Wm. M. Belt	Printing for the 1st session 31st Congress, viz:		

No. of document.	Title or subject.	Number of pages.	Small pica, plain.	Brevier. Plain.	Brevier. Rule.	Number of copies.	
1	Annual message and accompanying documents, part II, (12 maps)	372	101	8	263	11,250	1,487 17
1	Annual message and accompanying documents, part III, (22 maps, and 5 wood-cuts, at $5)	848	591	25	232	11,250	3,309 04
11	Smith and Hardcastle's survey, (1 map)	16	16	.....	.....	3,800	24 17
12	Route of Fort Smith, &c., (4 maps)	26	26	.....	.....	3,800	41 95

	15	Report of Com. of Patents, part I, (6 maps)	626	476	18	132	16,250	3,354 55	
	13	Rey and Garcia, reprinted	164	164	.....	.....	5,000	300 67	
	32	Army in Mexico and Texas	68	67	1	.....	1,600	51 00	
		Report of Com. of General Land Office, (34 maps)	920	449	31	440	1,000	733 70	
		Approved, and ordered to be paid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,302 25
Jos. Shillington		Newspapers, for use of senators						.....	327 08
O. Barrett		Do.....do						.....	2 50
Wm. A. Bradley		Excess of postage on packets, &c., addressed to senators, from July 1 to October 1, 1850						.....	65 93
Franck Taylor		Mitchell's Universal Atlas, and transportation of do						13 00	
		Seaver's Spanish and English Dictionary						10 50	
									23 50
Jos. Harding		400 bushels charcoal, at 10 cents						.....	40 00
John C. Rives		4 copies Congressional Globe and Appendix, of 2d session 30th Congress, for use of senators						16 00	
		1 copy Congressional Globe and Appendix, for use of office, 1st session 31st Congress						6 00	
									22 00
P. S. Duval		30,500 copies of 7 lithograph plates for the 2d part of Patent Office report, 1st session 31st Congress						.....	900 00
Greely & McElrath		Newspapers, for use of senators						.....	44 38
Charles Dean		106 pounds large twine, at 35 cents						.....	37 10
Y. P. Page		Messenger for October, 1850—31 days, at $3						.....	93 00
James F. Morton		Attending furnaces for October, 1850—31 days, at $3						.....	93 00
D. Conroy		Messenger, 31 days, at $2 50						77 50	
		Hire of horse and carryall, same time, use of office, at $1 50 per day						46 50	
									124 00
Robert Beale		Hire of horse and wagon for October, at $2 per day						.....	62 00
E. Latruite		For son attending mail-carrier for October, at $2 per day						.....	62 00
J. B. Smallwood		.....do.....do.....do						.....	62 00
Gales & Seaton		Advertising for bound volumes of National Intelligencer—2 squares, 3 times						3 00	
		Advertising for lithographing—1 square, 3 times						1 50	
		Advertising for plans for enlargement of Capitol—3½ squares, daily 2 weeks						12 25	
		Advertising stationery—16 squares, 4 weeks						20 00	
									36 75
F. H. Davidge		Clerk to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for October, at $4 per day						.....	124 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
James Ackerman	Lithographing for Senate document 65, 1st session 31st Congress, printing and paper, 1,300 copies, as per agreement with House of Representatives	$225 00	
	1,500 copies same, deducting engraving	90 00	
	1,250 copies for document 68	60 00	
	2,000 copies, deducting transfer	90 00	
			$465 00
Jacob Dodson	Attending water-closets for October, at $1 50 per day		46 50
Amelia Spencer	Washing 16 7-12 dozen towels, at 75 cents		12 44
M. A. Queen	For son as messenger for October, at $3 per day		93 00
R. Young	Messenger for October, at $3 per day		93 00
W. Johnson	do do		93 00
M. Dooley	do do		93 00
M. Larner	do do		93 00
E. D. Ferguson	do do		93 00
J. Hedrick	do do		93 00
D. Bassett	do do		93 00
J. Dobbyn	do do		93 00
T. Clarke	do do		93 00
J. G. Schott	do do		93 00
B. Owens	do do		93 00
N. Hanson	do do		93 00
T. Peters	do do		93 00
R. P. Anderson	do do		93 00
I. Bassett	do do		93 00
J. M. Jameson	Acting postmaster		93 00
C. S. Jones	Superintendent ante-room		93 00
R. Bright	For son as page for October, at $2 per day		62 00
M. A. Kavanagh	do do		62 00
J. M. Gilbert	do do		62 00
J. S. Wilson	do do		62 00
J. Burgevin	do do		62 00
J. Bright	Attending furnaces, &c., for October, at $2 per day		62 00
John Robinson	Newspapers, use of senators		2 00
M. W. Galt & Bro.	1 gold pen and case	8 00	
	1 gold pen point	75	

	4 gold pens and cases, at $8	32 00	
			40 75
A. S. Abell & Co.	Newspapers, use of senators		58 99
Nathan Hale	do do		4 50
Wm. C. Bryant	do do		33 06
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police of the Capitol for October, 1850, viz:		
	For himself	120 83⅓	
	For T. Scrivener	91 66⅔	
	For J. L. Wirt	91 66⅔	
	For I. H. Wailes	91 66⅔	
	For J. D. Waller	91 66⅔	
	For J. B. Rooker, supernumerary, in place of Waller, sick—17 days, at $3 01¼	56 76	
		540 26	
	Half paid by House of Representatives	270 13	
			270 13
George E. Abbott	Clerk to Committee on Printing for October, at $4		124 00
John H. Trenholm	Binding, viz: 1,500 President's message, part III, and 15,000 Patent Office report, part I, of 1st session 31st Congress—16,500 copies, at 12½ cents		2,062 50
Gideon & Co.	Red and faint lining and full binding 2 quires cap, for orders of the day	3 00	
	do 6½ quires cap, for minute book	5 00	
	Advertising for volumes National Intelligencer—2 squares, 3 times	2 00	
	Advertising for lithographing—1 square, 3 times	1 00	
			11 00
J. L. Locke & Co.	Newspapers, use of senators		8 00
Isaac Contner	Taking up, shaking, and putting down again all the carpets in the Senate chamber, galleries and lobbies thereof, Vice President's and ante rooms, removing and replacing furniture, cleaning and arranging curtains, flutings, &c., as per agreement with Secretary of Senate	190 00	
	Additional work—repairing carpets and flutings around gallery	11 25	
	Materials—tacks, wax, and thread	8 75	
			210 00
J. Reneau & Bro.	Newspapers, use of senators		5 50
Van Pelt & McClanahan	do do		3 78
Matthews, Stevens, & Co.	do do		1 76
Ann M. Rohrer	For son as page for October, at $2 per day		62 00
A. H. Van Trump	18 dozen letter files, at $10 50		189 00
James Ackerman	Printing 5,000 sets plates for Ex. Doc. H. R. 69, 1st session 31st Congress		650 00
Washington Gas-light Company	Services of attendant during 1st session 31st Congress, cleaning and keeping in order all the chandeliers and burners in use of the Senate		50 00
Andrew Tinney	5 days' work cleaning out wood vaults and removing rubbish, at $1		5 00
John H. Trenholm	Binding 1,000 copies Land Office report, 1st session 31st Congress, at 12½ cents		125 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
C. B. Graham	Lithographing for S. Ex. Doc. 47, part I, 1st session 31st Congress—		
	10 sketches	$55 00	
	Printing 6,300 sets, at 6 cents, including paper	378 00	
	Lithographing for part II of same document—		
	Map of Sacramento valley	55 00	
	Printing 6,300 copies, at 2¾ cents	173 25	
	Route of Captain Warner's party	50 00	
	Printing 6,300 copies, at 2 cents	126 00	
	Map of Los Angeles plains	18 00	
	Printing 6,300 copies, at 1 cent	63 00	
			$918 25
Laura Reed	For son as page from 21st to 31st October—11 days, at $2		22 00
William E. Cramer & Co.	Newspapers, use of senators		3 33
Myer Phineas	12 gross large barrel steel pens, at $2 75	33 00	
	6 gross small do 1 38	8 28	
	4 gross long point, on cards 1 88	7 52	
	4 gross other kinds steel pens 1 88	7 52	
	2 gross blue spring penholders 1 75	3 50	
			59 82
D. O. Hare	Engraving 2 seals for Senators		2 00
R. Farnham	4 sets Elliott's Debates, 5 vols	64 00	
	6 reams hardware paper, at $4 25	25 50	
			89 50
F. H. Davidge	Clerk to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads for November, at $4 per day		120 00
George E. Abbott	Clerk to Committee on Printing do do		120 00
George H. Jones	Clerk to President *pro tempore* for October and November—61 days, at $4		244 00
Robert Beale	Hire of horse and wagon for November, at $2 per day	60 00	
	Hire of 2 saddle horses, at $1 50 each, and 2 carryalls and horses, at $2 each, from 26th to 30th November	35 00	
			95 00
Y. P. Page	Messenger for November—30 days, at $3		90 00
R. P. Anderson	Do do do	90 00	
J. W. Jameson	Do do do	90 00	
I. Bassett	Do do do	90 00	
			270 00

R. Young	Do do do	90 00	
Wm. Johnson	Do do do	90 00	
M. Dooley	Do do do	90 00	
M. Larner	Do do do	90 00	
D. Bassett	Do do do	90 00	
E. D. Ferguson	Do do do	90 00	
J. Dobbyn	Do do do	90 00	
Thomas Clarke	Do do do	90 00	
J. G. Schott	Do do do	90 00	
N. Hanson	Do do do	90 00	
J. Hedrick	Do do do	90 00	
B. Owens	Do do do	90 00	
T. Peters	Do do do	90 00	
			1,170 00
C. S. Jones	Superintendent ante-room for November—30 days, at $3		90 00
M. A. Queen	For son as messenger for November—30 days, at $3		90 00
J. F. Morton	Messenger attending furnaces for November—30 days, at $3		90 00
A. M. Rohrer	For son as page for November—30 days, at $2 per day		60 00
M. A. Kavanagh	Do do do		60 00
J. M. Gilbert	Do do do		60 00
R. Bright	Do do do		60 00
J. Burgevin	Do do do		60 00
J. S. Wilson	Do do do		60 00
L. Reed	Do do do		60 00
L. J. Preuss	For ward for October and November—61 days, at $2 per day		122 00
J. Bright	Attending furnaces for do 30 do do		60 00
J. Dodson	Attending water closets do do at $1 50 per day		45 00
Robert Carter	Cleaning paint, rubbing desks, &c.—12 days in October and 19 days in November, at $1 per day		31 00
Mary St. John	For son in place of J. Bright, sick—27 days ending September 17, at $1 per day		27 00
C. W. C. Dunnington and others	Police of the Capitol for November, viz:		
	For himself	120 83⅓	
	For T. Scrivener	91 66⅔	
	For J. L. Wirt	91 66⅔	
	For I. H. Wailes	91 66⅔	
	For J. D. Waller	91 66⅔	
		487 50	
	Half paid by House of Representatives	243 75	
			243 75
Jas. Wingate	Newspapers for use of Senators		2 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
D. Conroy	Messenger for November, at $2 50 per day	$75 00	
	Hire of horse and carryall for use of office—same time, at $1 50 per day	45 00	
			$120 00
E. Latruite	For son attending mail carrier for November, at $2 per day		60 00
J. B. Smallwood	Do.....do.....do.....do		60 00
Beardsley & Lyon	Newspapers for use of Senators		3 22
J. W. Gray	Do.....do		5 00
John Wagner	Hanging and repairing arrows and branch eagle	2 50	
	Do.....do....canopy and large branches	6 00	
	Do.....do....branches and repairing arrows	2 50	
			11 00
Julius A Peters	Newspapers for use of Senators		27 01
J. K. Boyd	Cash paid J. A. Donohoo for—		
	5 dozen papers tacks, at 84 cents, for putting down matting for summer session	4 20	
	¼ pound beeswax.....do.....do.....do	13	
	1 paper tacks, No. 18.....do.....do.....do	12	
	9 pieces binding, at 44 cents.....do.....do.....do	3 99	
			8 41
John Pettibone	54 cords hickory wood, sawed and packed away, at $6 66		359 64
Seraphim Masi	Attending, regulating, and repairing all the clocks in the use of the Senate for the year ending the 30th November, 1850		75 00
Thomas Ritchie	Reporting and publishing proceedings and debates in the Senate on the 7th and 27th November—9 columns, 3 lines—at $7 50 per column		67 60
W. H. Winter	1 bottle Martinique	1 25	
	Do.....do....and mixture	2 00	
	4 bottles....do	5 00	
	1...do.....do....and mixture	2 00	
	4...do.....do	5 00	
			15 25
Maria Watson	Caning the seats of five chairs	3 75	
	Cartage	50	
			4 25
E. Littell & Co	Newspapers for use of Senators		6 00
Knapp & Peck	Do.....do		4 17
Isaac Munroe & Co	Do.....do		21 46

E. M. Willson	13 dozen cloth pen wipers, at $1 50		19 50
Seraphim Masi	2 clocks for post office and folding room, at $10		20 00
John Tretler	Binding in Russia 400 volumes Congressional Globe and Appendix, 1st session 31st Congress, at 50 cents		200 00
Luther Tucker	Newspapers for use of Senators		3 84
C. A. V. Putnam & Co	Do.....do		1 66
C. A. V. Putnam & Co	Do.....do		1 66
Wm. F. Bayly	Stationery, viz:		
	50 reams cap paper, at $1 50	75 00	
	20..do...Bath cream laid paper, at $2 65	53 00	
	20..do...white French gilt letter paper, at $1 79	35 80	
	10..do...blue....do.....do.....do	17 90	
	10..do...do.....do.....do., ruled...do	17 90	
	25..do...large note paper, at $1 70	42 50	
	25..do...small....do.....at $1 40	35 00	
	1..do...fancy... do	1 20	
	10..do...mourning do.....at $1 75	17 50	
	8 dozen 4-blade pearl knives, at $12 48	99 84	
	5..do..2-blade....do.....at $6 48	32 40	
	1..do..4-blade buck...do	10 60	
	1..do..ivory erasers	3 36	
	4 gross Faber's pencils, at $3 90	15 60	
	7 dozen small seals, at $1 30	9 10	
	6 gross small barrel pens, at 79 cents	4 74	
	2 dozen fancy pen holders, at 56 cents	1 12	
	2..do..cut inks, at $4 20	8 40	
	4..do....do... at $2 76	11 04	
	5..do..sand-boxes, at 70 cents	3 50	
	2,500 envelopes, at 25 cents per hundred	6 25	
	5 dozen wafer boxes, at $1 50	7 50	
			509 25
Eastman & Boyers	Newspapers for use of Senators		3 50
			222,997 58

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE U. S., *January* 22, 1851.

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 8.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS,

IN FAVOR OF

Granting land to every landless head of a family who will settle and cultivate the same.

January 23, 1851.

Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring herein,) That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a law by Congress, granting free of charge, to every landless head of a family in the United States who will settle on and cultivate the same for one year, one hundred and sixty acres of land, from our public domain.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our members of Congress.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM McMURTRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Executive Department,
Springfield, January 13, 1851.

Sir: In accordance with a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying resolutions.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
AUG. C. FRENCH.

Hon. James Shields,
United States Senate.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 9.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS,

IN FAVOR OF

A donation of land to aid in the construction of the Alton, Mt. Carmel, and New Albany railroad, and also the Northern Cross railroad.

January 23, 1851.

Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, That our senators in the United States Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our representatives in said Congress be, and they are hereby, requested, to exercise and use all due diligence in endeavoring to obtain the passage of a law by the Congress of the United States, at the earliest day practicable, granting to the States of Illinois and Indiana the usual amount of alternate sections of public lands on both sides of the Alton, Mt. Carmel, and New Albany railroad, commonly called the Southern Cross railroad of Illinois and Indiana, running from the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Missouri, to the falls of the Ohio river.

And, also, on both sides of the Northern Cross railroad from Quincy, on the Mississippi river, to the eastern line of the State of Illinois, in the direction of Lafayette to Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana. Said grants of public lands to be used by said States for the sole purposes of aiding in the construction of said railroads.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor of this State shall forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the senators and representatives from the State of Illinois to the Congress of the United States.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM McMURTRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Executive Department,
Springfield, January 11, 1851.

Sir: In accordance with a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying resolution.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
AUG. C. FRENCH.

Hon. James Shields.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 10.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a mail route from New Harmony, Indiana, to Chester, Illinois.

January 24, 1851.
Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring herein,) That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to procure the establishment of a mail stage route from New Harmony, in the State of Indiana, to Chester, in the State of Illinois, by way of Philipstown, Carmi in White county, McLeansborough in Hamilton county, Benton in Franklin county, and Pinckneyville in Perry county:

And that the governor be requested to furnish each of our members in Congress a copy of this resolution.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM McMURTRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Executive Department,
Springfield, January 15, 1851.

Sir: In accordance with a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying resolution.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
AUG. C. FRENCH.

Hon. James Shields,
United States Senate.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 11.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK,

IN FAVOR OF

A reduction of the rates of postage.

January 27, 1851.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

In Assembly, *January* 14, 1851.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That it is the judgment of the legislature of the State of New York, that the post office laws should be so amended as to reduce the postage on prepaid letters to two cents, and upon unpaid letters to three cents, for each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, for any distance; and to allow all newspapers to be conveyed by mail free of postage, within the counties where they are published, to actual subscribers.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

By order:

R. U. SHERMAN, *Clerk*.

In Senate, *January* 16, 1851.

Resolved, That the Senate do concur in the passage of the foregoing resolutions.

By order:

WILLIAM HENRY BOGART, *Clerk*.

State of New York, Executive Department,
Albany January 25, 1851.

Sir: It has been made my duty to transmit to you a copy of the foregoing resolutions, adopted by the legislature of this State, in favor of a reduction of the rates of postage.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson,
United States Senate.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 12.

REPORT

OF

A COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA,

ON

The subject of outstanding Virginia land bounty warrants.

January 27, 1851.
Ordered to be printed.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the subject of revolutionary claims, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

From information derived from the land office of Virginia, and the General Land Office at Washington, they find that numerous warrants, granted as bounties for military service in the Revolution, are still outstanding and unsatisfied. The amount thus outstanding considerably exceeds half a million of acres.

These claims to bounty land, your committee believe, have the clearest foundation in law. By various acts of assembly, commencing early in the war of the Revolution and extending to its close, Virginia, holding immense tracts of unappropriated territory, and acting partly under the earnest recommendations of the continental congress, promised large bounties in land to those of her sons who should engage in the war of independence. And to make good her engagement out of the vast domain she then held, a specific fund was reserved, consisting of a "tract of country bounded by the Green river, the Cumberland mountains, the Carolina line, the Tennessee river, and the Ohio river." (See Hening's Statutes at Large, vol 10, pp. 55, 56.) And in the event of this reservation proving insufficient, it was provided that the "deficiency should be made up to the said troops, in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the Ohio river, in such proportions as had been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia." (See Hening's Statutes, vol. 10, p. 565.)

Thus, it will be seen, was the most solemn engagement made by Virginia to her revolutionary officers and soldiers, and a fund provided to meet the engagement.

But the fund reserved having, for various reasons hereafter to be enumerated, become unavailable, and the bounty of the State being thus frustrated, application was made, about the year 1830, to the federal government for appropriations to satisfy the outstanding warrants; and Congress, having succeeded to the proprietorship of the fund out of which

Virginia designed to make good the promised bounties, and acting on the equitable principle of substitution, responded to the application, by making several appropriations of scrip for the desired purpose, the last of which took place in the year 1835.

Since that time all further appropriations have been resisted, and the grounds of opposition, so far as your committee have been able to ascertain them, are as follow:

I. It is said that a "greater amount of land bounty has been allowed by the State of Virginia than the quantity of good claims which ever could have existed against her."

If this were true, it would furnish strong reason against any further appropriations, but this objection has no foundation in fact.

To ascertain with precision the number of persons entitled to land bounty for revolutionary services is scarcely practicable, but an approximation may be made sufficient for all practical purposes.

According to the opinions of Colonel Porterfield and Chief Justice Marshall, (both of whom were officers in the Revolution,) there were at least 500 in each regiment entitled to bounty land. (See papers in appendix marked A and B, taken from report of Committee on Revolutionary Claims made at session 1834-'35.)

Now the regiments raised by Virginia were the following:

Continental regiments - - - - - -	15
Harrison's regiment of artillery, which had 80 officers, and is considered equal to two infantry regiments, but put down at	1
First State regiment - - - - - - -	1
Second State regiment - - - - - -	1
Marshall's artillery regiment - - - - - -	1
Illinois regiment, (Col. Clarke's) - - - - -	1
Crockett's regiment - - - - - - -	1
State garrison regiment - - - - - -	1
State cavalry - - - - - - - -	1
State navy, consisting of more than 25 vessels, and estimated as three regiments - - - - - -	3
	26

Besides these regular regiments, there were other and numerous classes that came within the provisions of the land bounty laws of Virginia. Among these are: 1. All Virginians in the service of Congress—(see vol. 10 Hening's Statutes, pp. 467 and 539;) estimated in Hubbard's report, 1st session 28th Congress, at five regiments.

2. Corps credited to Virginia, as Bland's regiment of cavalry, Lee's legion, Armand's corps, Stephenson's rifle regiment—to which may be added Dabney's legion, formed near the end of the war, equal in all to *at least* four regiments.

But, for greater safety of calculation, put down the two last mentioned classes as constituting together only four regiments, and we have thirty regiments at least that were in the service and pay of Virginia; and adopting then the estimate of Col. Porterfield and Judge Marshall, of 500 to each regiment entitled to land bounty, we have 15,000 as the number of persons so entitled.

But according to the report of the register of the land office, hereto

appended, (marked C,) only 6,819 who performed service have received land bounty, which shows conclusively that the amount of good claims has not been overgone, and that a large number are yet outstanding; though, in consequence of the great lapse of time, few, if any, can now be established.

The approximate accuracy of this calculation is confirmed by the report of the First Auditor, (see appendix D,) from which it will be seen that there are on the regular army rolls the names of 12,711 persons who settled their depreciation at the end of the war. Besides these regular rolls, there are others which may be denominated, in contradistinction, *irregular*—such as regimental pay-rolls, quartermasters' accounts, old day-books and journals, papers found some years since in the attic story of the capitol, &c., all which disclose numerous names not found on the regular rolls. Moreover, the latter do not exhibit the names of that numerous class that died in service, or were slain in battle, or of Virginians in the service of Congress, or of those promoted into the line of other States. Adding these deficient elements, there will be found a striking concordance between the calculation just submitted and the data of the auditor's report

The general accuracy of your committee's estimate is further sustained by the very numerous acts of assembly for the raising of troops for the revolutionary service. They extend from July, 1775, to October, 1782, and number thirty-seven. On reference to the *number* called for by these several acts, it will be apparent that a *very* large number must have acquired title to land bounty, under the numerous and very liberal land bounty laws of Virginia. (See abstract B, Rep. No. 57, 1st session 28th Congress, p. 159.) There is no foundation, then, for the idea that the amount of good claims has been exceeded.

II. It has been objected, further, that a larger number of *officers* have received bounty land than ever could have been really entitled.

The number of 630 has been arbitrarily assumed as the highest that could have been *by possibility* entitled, and the *probable* number has been as arbitrarily set down at 500.

The fallacy of this estimate is conclusively demonstrated by the letter of the register of the Virginia land office, (see Report No. 457 before referred to, p. 87,) which shows that up to 31st December, 1784, 812 officers of the Virginia lines had received their land warrants. Now, as these warrants could not have been well improvidently issued so soon after the war, when the service was fresh and the proof of it readily accessible, the conclusion is irresistible that the foregoing estimate is utterly incorrect.

But what is the true number entitled? An approximation is all that can be attained.

According to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, made the 18th April, 1844, (see Report No. 457 before mentioned, page 167,) the number of officers in a Virginia revolutionary regiment is estimated at 43; but his estimate includes neither the surgeon nor surgeon's mate, nor chaplain, who must be added to the Commissioner's estimate—say 46 to each regiment.

Now, taking 30 as the number of regiments (and there were more,) and 46 as the number of officers to each, and we have the number of 1,380; to which add one commander-in chief, two major-generals, 14 brigadiers, and 34—being the excess in Harrison's artillery regiment over the *usual*

complement of officers—and we have a total of 1,420. Increasing this aggregate by the number of those who died in service or were killed in battle, (and they were many,)—of those who retired after a service of three years, leaving their places to be supplied by others,—of those who from time to time retired as supernumeraries, and of those who were promoted from the line to the rank of officers, and who were entitled *as officers*, though they had not served three years as such,—taking these numerous classes into the estimate, and we have the best ground for assuming that Virginia had in service, at various periods in the Revolution, a much greater number of officers even than 1,420.

Perhaps a nearer approximation is arrived at in the report of the Committee on Public Lands, made to the House of Representatives in May, 1844, an extract from which your committee beg leave to quote:

"That the estimate of the number of Virginia officers assumed in the report of the select committee is erroneous, will manifestly appear by a reference to the number and character of those officers who received land at the close of the war. These were, besides the commander in-chief, 2 major-generals and 11 brigadiers in the army, of whom 10 received land within a few months after the close of the war. Virginia had 39 colonels and 47 lieutenant colonels in all, of whom 62 received land within a year after the close of the war. Now the single fact that Virginia had 14 generals and 86 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, shows conclusively that her forces must have exceeded vastly the number estimated in the report of the committee; which estimate forms the basis of the speculative reasons and results exhibited in that document. It is not assumed, nor intended to be claimed, that Virginia had at any one time as many officers in actual service as are above estimated; some became supernumerary, and some resigned after three years' service—all, nevertheless, entitled to Virginia land bounty. The same casualties apply to the inferior officers, whose numerical proportion to the colonels could not have been less than 40 to 1—estimating ten companies to a regiment, and four officers to each. In truth, the number of inferior officers, from greater exposure to hardship and danger, who were killed, died in service, invalids, prisoners, &c., was, it is fair to conclude, much beyond a mere numerical proportion compared with the generals and colonels; yet, if even this rule be adopted, and 43 be taken as the medium between colonels and lieutenant-colonels, and that number multiplied by 40, it exhibits 1,720 officers of the continental and State lines who would be entitled to land, independent of the navy, which had a larger number of officers in proportion to the men than the lines in the land service had, from the fact that the warrant officers in the navy, ranking with the subalterns on the land, were very numerous. These all were entitled to land."

The regular army rolls, too, show the number of 1,342 officers—(see auditor's report, marked E.) The scattering rolls disclose a considerable addition. Besides, there are absent from the regular rolls the names of those who died in service; of those officers of other States who, by the resolves of Congress, were transferred to the Virginia line—of Virginians promoted into the line of other States, who were, nevertheless, entitled to bounty land from Virginia—of Virginians in the service of Congress, or of the officers credited to Virginia, as Lee's legion, Stephenson's rifle regiment, and the like. Taking these missing elements into the calcula-

tion, there is no substantial variance between the estimate last considered and the auditor's report now here referred to.

Your committee conclude that the amount of *officers'* claims has not been overdrawn, and that many even of this class are yet outstanding.

III. It is objected, also, that there has been too much laxity in the allowance of these claims to bounty land; that they have been passed on "loose and insufficient testimony;" that it is a most easy matter to obtain a land warrant, and that, accordingly, many spurious claims have been allowed.

This objection is at once met by the high character, personal and intellectual, of those whose business it is made by law to adjudicate the claims—the governor and council of Virginia. It involves indeed a gross indignity to the executive of Virginia, and through it to the whole State, and would not be now noticed by your committee but for the large interests involved, and the belief that there is undesigned misapprehension of the facts of the case.

These considerations alone induce them to say, what they now with the utmost confidence aver, *that there is no foundation whatever, in point of fact, for the imputation just referred to.* It is well known to all who have practical knowledge of the subject, that instead of a culpable laxity in the adjudication of these claims, the most rigid, nay, inexorable scrutiny, has been observed. No class of claims was ever harder dealt with. Your committee need furnish no further evidence of this than the report from the secretary of the commonwealth, annexed to this report, from which it appears that out of 3,348 claims presented, 2,085 were rejected, and only 1,263 allowed. (See paper marked E.)

IV. The antiquity of the claims is made ground of exception. Why, it has been asked, are so many recently brought forward and outstanding yet?

There are many answers: *First.* Early after the war, the warrants were of little value, being worth but a few cents per acre—owing to the fact that they were to be located in a wilderness country, inhabited almost exclusively by the wild beast and the savage; many, therefore, who were entitled did not choose to apply for their warrants.

Second. The expense and difficulty of location deterred many from making claim to their bounties.

Third. On the 6th January, 1785, the surveys of the military reserve, in consequence of the apprehension of Indian warfare and violence, were, by proclamation of the governor of Virginia, suspended, and location of course prevented. (See Hening's Statutes, vol. 11, p. 447.) This inhibition, originating in State authority, was continued by the treaty of Hopewell, (federal authority,) until the year 1818, when the Indian title was extinguished; and then Kentucky interposed and forbade further locations in the Kentucky reserve. So that the holders of State line warrants had no opportunity for locating them after the year 1785; and those who had not at that time taken them out, had no inducement to do so until the State or Congress should provide a new fund for their satisfaction. In the mean time all the "good lands" in the northwestern or Ohio reserve had been exhausted by the laying down of continental warrants. Of necessity, therefore, (a necessity unavoidable, so far as claimants are concerned,) there must be many claims to land bounty for revolutionary services still due and unpaid. So far as the State line warrants

surveys returned within one year from the date of the entry, the entries made in virtue of claims for military services were cautiously excepted out of this provision. They were not straitened by any limitation of time.

"A proclamation was promptly issued by the executive, suspending the operations of the military claimants, their superintendents and surveyors, in both the specified tracts of country; and, though this inhibition was revoked in 1787, so far as it regarded the country beyond the Ohio, yet it never was revoked as to the country below the Tennessee, on this side. For, in the mean time the whole of this tract was allotted by the treaty of Hopewell, of January, 1786, to the Chickasaws and Cherokees, to live and hunt in; and the possession of it guarantied to them by a provision, that if any of our citizens should encroach upon it, they should forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians might punish them or not, as they pleased. Nor was the Indian title ever extinguished until the year 1818.

"Thus, then, at the time of the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, the tract of country below the Tennessee stood reserved by law for military bounties—assigned, by consent, for the bounties of the State line; only a small part of it located—none surveyed; the exact location probably imperfect; many warrants not located at all, and the claimants prevented, as well by the law of Virginia as by the treaty of Hopewell, from making surveys and further locations, but (as was most just) restricted by no limit of time, and free to proceed whenever the impediment should be removed."

Thus it seems that by the act of the United States government itself, a large portion of the Virginia military reserve southeast of the Ohio river, nearly the whole of it, was forcibly (we may say) wrested from the true owner, and diverted from the sacred object for which it was by that owner designed. Upon what principle of law or honesty the general government is not bound to make up to Virginia, in "other good lands," the full amount thus taken from her, your committee are utterly at a loss to conceive. For, if the lands set apart by Virginia west of the Tennessee river, but taken from her by the treaties of Hopewell, had been added to the reserve between the Miami and Scioto rivers, the fund would have been ample to satisfy all the engagements of Virginia to all her troops.

As it is, no ample equivalent has been made, nor will it have been, until Congress shall satisfy every Virginia military land warrant outstanding.

It has been attempted, it is true, to invalidate this legal claim upon the general government, by denying that Virginia ever had any real title to the lands which she ceded to that government. It is a conclusive reply to this objection, that the title of Virginia to these lands has been solemnly settled by the highest judicial tribunals of the land. (See Johnson and Graham's lessee *vs.* McIntosh, 8 Wheaton's Rep., and Wallace *vs.* Parker, 6 Pet. Rep.) In the latter case, the Supreme Court said: "Congress, by accepting the cession by Virginia, admitted the right to make it, and that right has never since been drawn into question."

Nor is Congress less bound by the principle and spirit of the general assumption act of 1790 to satisfy these claims. That act provided for the payment of the revolutionary debts of the several States, which "accrued for the general or particular defence during the war;" and the bounties

engaged by Virginia to her officers and soldiers being a "debt for the particular and general defence," Congress is bound to pay it, unless a debt contracted to be paid *in land* is less meritorious and obligatory than one contracted to be paid *in money*.

On every ground, then, the government of the United States ought to provide for these claims by further appropriations of scrip.

And as there is a considerable quantity of refuse lands in the military district in Ohio, which will not be taken up in land bounties, because they are not "good lands," and as they never can be made available for any purpose, either by the federal government or the State of Ohio, until relieved of the lien which Virginia now holds upon them, your committee advise that, in the event of a further appropriation of scrip, to satisfy the outstanding bounties, a surrender be made of these refuse lands to the national government, or to the State of Ohio, whichever may be deemed most advisable.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best efforts for the passage of a law making a further appropriation of scrip for the satisfaction of the outstanding Virginia land bounty warrants for military services in the war of the Revolution.

2. *Resolved*, That in the event of such appropriation, Virginia ought to cede to the United States the refuse lands in the military district between the Scioto and Miami rivers in the State of Ohio; and that on the happening of such event, the governor of this commonwealth be required to execute the proper deeds of cession.

3. *Resolved*, That the governor of this commonwealth be requested to transmit to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of this report and accompanying resolutions and documents.

APPENDIX.

A.

Taking into consideration the number of officers and soldiers who died in the service, and thereby became entitled to bounty land from Virginia, the number who served three years, and thereby became entitled, and the number who were entitled for services to the end of the war, I think it probable there were a thousand to each regiment who were so entitled; but I state the opinion, *with confidence*, that there were at least five hundred.

ROBERT PORTERFIELD.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1822.

B.

I should not think there were a thousand to each regiment entitled to land bounty, but the number cannot, I think, have been short of five

hundred. I allude to the regiments actually raised in the Virginia line on continental establishment.

J. MARSHALL.

DECEMBER 8, 1834.

C.

VIRGINIA LAND OFFICE, RICHMOND,
December 28, 1850.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution adopted by the house of delegates on the 17th instant, requiring the register of the land office to furnish to the house the number of persons to whom land warrants have been issued, for services by them performed in the war of the Revolution, I have the honor to report that nine thousand two hundred and sixty-three (9,263) land office military warrants (exclusive of duplicates and exchange warrants) have been issued from this office, in pursuance of certificates of allowance of bounty land for services rendered by six thousand eight hundred and nineteen (6,819) officers and soldiers in the Virginia line on continental establishment, and in the Virginia State line, including the navy, during the war of independence.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. PARKER,
Register Virginia Land Office.

The Honorable SPEAKER *of the House of Delegates.*

D.

First Auditor's Statement.

Number of persons whose names are recorded on the army lists, usually termed "the depreciation pay lists," on file in the auditor's office; prepared in compliance with a resolution adopted by the house of delegates on the 5th December, 1850.

Commissioned officers in the continental line - -	925	
Non-commissioned officers and privates in the continental line - - - - - - - -	8,440	
		9,365
Commissioned officers in the State line - - -	417	
Non-commissioned officers and privates in the State line -	2,929	
		3,346
Total - - - - - -		12,711

RO. JOHNSTON,
First Auditor.

JANUARY 10, 1851

E.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 10, 1850.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the house of delegates, I have the honor to report that from the year 1830, inclusive, to this date, it appears that twelve hundred and sixty-three claims for land bounty have been allowed, and two thousand and eighty-five claims rejected, by the executive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Secretary Commonwealth.

To the Honorable SPEAKER *of the House of Delegates.*

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 13.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

W. W. GUTHRIE,

ON

The causes of explosions of steam-boilers, and the remedies to be applied to prevent the loss of life and property resulting therefrom.

January 29, 1851.
Referred to the Committee on Commerce.
January 30, 1851.
Ordered to be printed.

Cincinnati, *December* 14, 1850.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty of sending you a communication containing a few suggestions of my own, based upon my own actual experience, upon that engrossing subject, "explosions of steam-boilers," together with some plan, which has long been a matter of desire to accomplish, for the benefit of the human family.

So many modes have been suggested, that the people have come to the conclusion that there is no alternative but to submit to the risk and loss of life and property. Many of these plans are objectionable because they generally embrace the same principle—namely, *depriving* some of the privilege of being employed, and of employing whom they please, and where they choose to be employed. In this country no such law can be passed; and if passed, will be of no effect, and will not stand.

The great question is, what are the causes of explosions? and the next is, what remedy can be applied? If we can truly find the cause, the remedy is easily arrived at. Now, upon a subject where there is such diversity of opinion, and from truly great minds, it is not for one like me to approach or to attempt any learned display, either in words or figures, for I generally deal in matters of fact more than in theory; nor would I now attempt anything of the kind, but for the fact that almost every day we are called upon to read an account of some terrible explosion, causing immense loss of life, to say nothing of the loss of property. But what I have to say is from my own experience. Deeply impressed with the truth of these impressions, yet preferring to test them more fully by the experience of others and the results of their labors, I have been content to look on, and have seen the failure of nearly every expedient that the mind of man is capable of advancing. I have even felt a delicacy in putting forward any of my experience, except in private conversation; and now, if the few

remarks sent you will be of any service, or will throw any light upon the subject by which a law can be framed, they are at your service, and you can use them or throw them aside.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. W. GUTHRIE.

Hon. D. STURGEON,
U. S. Senator.

[Endorsed.]

MY DEAR SIR: My brother William enclosed the communication herewith transmitted for my perusal and correction; but my time is so much occupied with other matters, that I cannot undertake the task.

I agree with him in the main, and think it full time that Congress should do something towards reforming the evils referred to.

The bill which passed the House last session is entirely inappropriate to the western steamers; and if enacted into a law, cannot be enforced beneficially.

J. B. G.

EXPLOSIONS OF STEAM-BOILERS.

There are three known causes generally given in explanation for an explosion of a boiler, or the collapsing of a flue:

1st. Incompetency of the engineer in charge.

2d. Insufficiency of water in the boiler.

3d. Over-amount of pressure for the strength of the boiler.

In an investigation of these causes, any practical engineer or theorist will at once admit that they are all so intimately blended in each other, that perhaps in no one instance did ever an explosion take place without each bearing its proportion of blame; yet, either one separately would undoubtedly cause an accident of this kind, and any discussion on any one of these points alone as a cause will prove very unsatisfactory, for two of them at least cannot be separated, and in general all accidents or explosions must be attributed to "*increased pressure.*"

1st. The incompetency of the engineer does not consist in his incapacity to undertake or not being capable of taking charge of a boiler, but in the known fact that we are ignorant of the full extent of the generation, power, and elasticity of steam, and its sudden and instantaneous accumulation. This fact is proved beyond a doubt by the explosions of boilers when in charge of men of well known reputation, of experience, and of capability.

2d. Insufficiency of water. This cause has seldom if ever produced an explosion, but it has produced what is termed a "collapse of flues," which is never so disastrous in its results as an explosion, and is caused by the water coming in contact with the heated iron of the flues: for instance, in the careening of a boat, the water will very naturally find a level—consequently some of the iron will become red hot, and, in coming in contact with water, will necessarily weaken it: then if there be pressure, the iron will give way. Now, no engineer should be held responsible for this, for it is not in his power to prevent passengers and others from run-

ning on one side of the boat. It is also a mistake to suppose that when water is too scarce in the boiler, the sudden injection of either warm or cold water will produce increased pressure: on the contrary, it will diminish it, for in no case can the water be thrown into the boiler with a temperature equal to what is already there; and unless the temperature is at least equal, there can be no increase of pressure arising from it. Hence an explosion from this cause must be attended with over-amount or increased pressure.

3d. Over-amount of pressure to the strength of the boilers. This is the evil; and here lies the root of all the disasters, with their attending loss of life, that have ever occurred; and there are so many of them, that it is time something was done to prevent them. This cause so fully involves the character of the engineer, that it is almost impossible to separate negligence from ignorance when an explosion occurs. No man knows fully, either by theory or experience, the sudden accumulation of steam, and its consequent power or elasticity, as used by all. I will give you some of my own experience in the use of this agent, in illustration of these facts. Take the common safety-valve, loaded to a pressure of 125 pounds to the square inch (area,) steam not of sufficient power to raise the valve, and let there be but a momentary suspension of its use; then resume its use, and there will be seen a sudden increase in the power of steam beyond all human calculation. Remember, this increase does not show itself until a communication is opened with the atmosphere from the boiler; that is the moment when this sudden accumulation takes place, and is accounted for by the fact that, in the process of generating steam, the pressure must not be too great on the water, else steam cannot rise, unless a communication is open for its passage; but if the passage be closed, no bubbles can rise, and the water is surcharged; and when a passage is opened, who can tell the amount of the increase, or who be responsible for its effects, under existing circumstances?

There is one other point in illustration of over pressure being the cause, and man the instrument to produce it, through ignorance. Suppose the valve to be loaded at 125 pounds to the inch: so long as steam does not raise it, we are sure that there is not that amount, though we cannot tell exactly; but let the pressure raise the valve, and who can tell how much more there is? No one—it is all guess-work. Now, suppose that a boiler had been once strained at 150 pounds pressure: to approach that point again would be dangerous. To argue differently would be to suppose that a substantive material is not susceptible of wear and tear. And let one of those momentary stops take place, the steam being at a pressure of 125 pounds; can any man calculate the increase? No one looks for a moment at the consequences, until the results happen; and then all cry out, "the engineer is incompetent, and the water was too low in the boilers." But there is another curious fact connected with this cause. The engineer knows, so long as his valve does not rise, that steam is below his usual point; but after the naked valve rises, he begins to hang on more weight to the end of a line running over innumerable pulleys, the friction of which he is wholly ignorant of—all is guess-work. But suppose we guess at 5 pounds additional, (it is as likely to be 20 pounds;) that looks small, and incapable of producing any disaster, but the amount on the whole boiler is frightful. Take a boiler 42 inches diameter, 30 feet long—the circumference is 131 inches: then 30 feet $\times$ 12 = 360 inches; then $\frac{131}{2} \times 360 \times 5 =$

167,000 pounds or about 59 tons pressure upon a boiler already strained to its utmost. There are many other facts which have suggested themselves to me, calculated to make me doubt my own abilities as a competent engineer. How far others have observed them, I do not know; but, having witnessed the failure of other views, I will no longer hesitate about my own.

The next question is, how can these evils be avoided, and what agents are to be controlled? It is evident that if we can control heat or fire, and steam, the whole difficulty is surmounted: either of these agents has produced loss of life, and in the case of explosions the loss is the result of both. But explosions can, and have, taken place by and under diminished heat; and a collapse has been the result of increased heat without a corresponding increase of steam; hence it is necessary to control both, particularly as steam is produced by heat. In order to illustrate this, it will be necessary to show from experience what has actually taken place. First in regard to heat: flues of boilers have been collapsed by the careening of a boat, whereby one or more of them became exposed to the direct action of fire, and the iron is necessarily weakened, when, upon coming in contact with water, (the result is increased pressure, but it does not follow that the mere pressure is the cause of the collapse, for the pressure may have been incomparably less than the boilers have before sustained, yet it requires pressure to cause the result, but not to the extent that is generally supposed,) the expansion and contraction necessarily weakens it, and it must give way; on the other hand, steam will continue to increase after the fire has been diminished, because the heat is so distributed over a large body of water, iron, and steam, that its decrease is slow, and so long as its temperature is above 212° it will produce steam. We also have a greater proportion of increased steam as we rise in the degrees of heat than the increase of heat would seem to warrant. For instance, by experiments in the Franklin and other Institutes, we find that it requires 212° heat to produce a pressure equal to the atmosphere, 15 pounds to the inch; and it requires 250° heat to produce 30 pounds pressure: in other words, it required 38° heat to produce 15 pounds pressure of steam, when 350° heat gave 135 pounds pressure, and 358° gave 150 pounds: in other words, 8° heat produced the same result (15 pounds pressure) that it required 38° to do before steam became of any use as a propelling power. It is evident from these facts that the power of steam is increased in greater proportion than heat; hence it becomes necessary to provide a remedy against *undue heat*, as well as against *undue pressure*. Suppose, for instance—and no doubt the case has occurred often—that a boiler has already 125 pounds pressure, and one of the flues becomes bare and exposed; is it presuming too much to suppose there is 8° additional heat thrown upon that exposed surface, the result of which is 15 pounds additional pressure? No; this very fact explains why only one boiler gives way, as is generally the case, from a collapse. I know of nothing that will so effectually save the public from loss of life and property as the enactment by Congress of a law prohibiting the use of steam above a given point—say 100 pounds steam to the square inch—based upon a test pressure by hydrostatic power of at least double that amount. This will guard us against accidents arising from increased pressure; for every one knows, who has ever been engaged in using this powerful agent, that at 100 pounds pressure, man can effectually control it; but over that

amount, the ingenuity of man has not yet been able to master it, even in the production of material to contain it; and experience has also shown that there is no safety for man or property at any amount above 100 pounds. Even the engineer in charge, I care not how reckless he is, is always in dread; though, to keep up appearances, and forced by circumstances, he is compelled to risk the lives of all, in order to retain his situation. Many, no doubt, go on through ignorance; but the man that can assert that he feels under no apprehension while employed in the capacity of an engineer is not fit for the trust, nor should he be allowed to retain his position.

In regard to a remedy against "undue heat," there has nothing come under my observation, so effectual, so simple, as "Evans's safety-guard," the invention of Mr. Cadwallader Evans, of Pittsburg. This invention is invaluable, and is acted upon, or has its action, from "increased heat;" being placed upon the flue of the boiler, it is impossible to impart heat to the flue without also affecting the safety-valve: it has its action solely from heat, and is not affected by pressure, nor does it indicate increased pressure, only so far as the pressure is the result of heat above its fusibility, the alloy being made to fuse at a given temperature. But the beauty and value of this invention is its effectual guard against accidents arising from "insufficiency of water," and the exposed condition of the flue in cases of careening. The heat is certain to act upon it, and it must and will give notice. Not only does it give the notice of danger, but by its action does effectually prevent the accident or calamity from taking place. It does so from the fact that, by its action, it opens a passage for any increase of pressure before that pressure takes place; a vast difference, you will observe, from that of waiting for the increased pressure to open a way for itself, which it sometimes does with terrible results.

I have tried in this communication to give you as correct an idea of the causes of explosions of steam-boilers as my time will admit, without going into details, which would be more satisfactory to myself, but which would tire your patience, and perhaps be less satisfactory; and the nature of the subject is so full, and so much can be said on it, that with a few remarks I will close.

I think I know the feelings of nine-tenths of the engineers, and can safely say that they would hail with delight the passage of a law by Congress, enforcing some such views as have been suggested. The entire community, you know, want some protection against these too frequent disasters, and any legislation, not involving the rights of citizens, or a few, would be better than none.

There are but two points to legislate on: 1. A law compelling all persons using steam as a motive power not to go above 100 lbs. to the inch, based upon a pressure, by hydrostatic power, of at least double that amount. 2. A law compelling all steamboats to place "Evans's safety-guard" upon each outside boiler, (when there are more than one.)

There are objections arising to each of these, which would at first seem insurmountable. First, reducing the power to 100 lbs. would necessarily affect all who have built their boats and machinery adapted to the present use. Let the law so declare that it does not affect anything now in use, but only those yet to be constructed: in less than five years they would all be out of existence, for three years is more than the average of a boat's life, and five years is the average of one who follows it, in its present

form. Second, the navigation of our western waters requires extreme power, with small weight, on account of depth of water. To suppose that the mind of man would not overcome this obstacle, would be ridiculous: on the contrary, the passage of a law like this would open a new field to our mechanics and men of genius, and we would soon have a new order of things; besides, it would tend to place all this business in the hands of responsible men.

In regard to compelling all boats to use "Evans's safety-guard," there would be some opposition—for the invention has its enemies as well as its friends. The objections to it arise from the fact that many engineers have testified to its being an infallible cure and preventive against explosions; when it is well known that accidents have happened under it, in which case its friends have always tried to produce the impression that the engineer in charge had tampered with it—thereby destroying its usefulness; when, if there had been a candid admission on the part of its friends that these accidents arose from a cause (pressure, as I have endeavored to show) beyond its control, or what it was designed for, they would have been generally adopted. But after an accident takes place under the operation of an invention which has for its object a preventive, it is looked upon with suspicion, and is usually termed a humbug. Now, such has been the history of this truly great invention: at first, it went into rapid use, and was being placed upon all steamboats; when one or two of these occurrences took place, it went back as rapid as it advanced, and for a number of years has been laid on the shelf. Public attention is again being called to it; but years will go by before it recovers its former position. Mr. Evans, I think, never claimed for his invention these extreme powers; but his friends did, and that killed it. But in cases of "*undue heat*" there is no mistake about it; it will not only warn you that there is danger, but will, by that action, provide a remedy to avoid it. In my opinion it has no equal. But it will be said that Congress has no authority to pass a law compelling boats to adopt this or that invention, and make them pay for it. So far as I am able to learn, opposition to a law of this kind arises from the fact that Congress compels them to pay Mr. Evans a premium on an article that they consider of no importance. That could be obviated by purchasing the right to use it from Mr. Evans, and make its use a gift to the world. The public are deeply interested in the matter; therefore, it would be a public benefit. Congress has thrown away millions upon less worthy objects than this.

I cannot close this (too long) communication without calling your attention to one or two facts connected with the remedies proposed by many for these too frequent disasters.

It is supposed by many that if Congress would pass a law establishing a board of examiners to pass judgment upon the merits of engineers, and say who shall and who shall not, who is capable and who is not, to have charge of the boilers and engine, much if not all the difficulty would be removed, and these accidents would cease—thereby throwing all blame upon the engineer. I think I have shown that he is not always responsible for accidents of these kinds; and if I have not clearly done it, here is a fact that will at least show there would be no security under such a system. Alabama has passed a law (I think in 1836) establishing a board of examiners for this very purpose, and with full power to say who shall and who shall not run an engine—making it

an offence punishable by imprisonment and fine to resist their decrees; and that board have exercised the authority without mercy, and is composed of some five practical engineers commissioned by the State authorities. Now, what will you say when I tell you that members of this very board of examiners have been launched into eternity without a moment's notice—victims to their own ignorance? But we need not go to Alabama for evidence to show that this is really no remedy. We have among us societies of engineers, composed of good and reliable men, whose sole object is to protect each other from the encroachments of what is termed "strikers," (a term for ignorant engineers,) and yet we see almost daily these men fall by the same disasters—all alike are liable. Do not understand me to be opposed to employing good, reliable men; on the contrary, none should be engaged to take charge of boilers but those of good moral character—men of merit and of intelligence. But I have cited these facts to show that there is no security under the system proposed, nor can there be so long as steam is used in its present power, and that men ought not to be held accountable for results entirely beyond their control. Congress should pass a law limiting the amount of pressure and other guards for safety; then, if an accident happen, hold those in charge responsible for life and property to the fullest extent: because, first, experience has shown that man has capacity to control steam at that pressure, both in its effects as well as in the strength of material to contain it; second, in case of an accident, the fact would be self-evident that gross neglect and indifference was the cause.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Yours, respectfully,

W. W. GUTHRIE.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 14.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF INDIANA,

IN FAVOR OF

The completion of Michigan City harbor.

February 7, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A JOINT RESOLUTION on the subject of the Michigan City harbor.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our representatives earnestly requested, to use every exertion to procure an appropriation, during the present session of Congress, for the further prosecution and completion of the harbor at Michigan City, in the State of Indiana.

Be it further resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit, immediately, copies of this joint resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

E. DUMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 30, 1851.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

State of Indiana, to wit:

I, Charles H. Test, secretary of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and complete copy of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana therein recited, as appears from the enrolment in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of State [L. S.] at Indianapolis, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1851.

CHARLES H. TEST,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 15.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN FAVOR OF

The repair of the public piers at Chester.

February 10, 1851.

Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS relative to the public piers at Chester.

Whereas the legislature of this Commonwealth caused to be erected in the harbor of Chester, on the Delaware river, at an expense of nearly ninteen thousand dollars, two public piers extending into said river, for the accommodation of the shipping thereon:

And whereas the said legislature, by the act of April eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, ceded the same to the United States, such cession to take effect when the Congress of the United States should extend the said piers, the act of August seventh, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, requiring the expense of the repairing of light-houses, public piers, &c., to be paid out of the treasury of the United States:

And whereas, by the act of Congress of March second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the cession of said piers upon the terms thereof was accepted, and the United States thereby became absolute owner thereof, under the obligation to keep them in repair, imposed by the said act of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine:

And whereas the said piers are, and for some years past have been, in a state of great dilapidation, so much so that the original design is in a great degree frustrated: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the senators and representatives of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States be requested to ask for the appropriation of such sum out of the treasury of the United States as will be necessary to the repair of said piers.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
BENJAMIN MATTHIAS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the third day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, February 7, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the foregoing copy of certain "resolutions relative to the public piers at Chester," adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Hon. DANIEL STURGEON.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 16.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN FAVOR OF

Granting to soldiers and sailors of the last war with Great Britain, and of the Indian wars, the same quantity of bounty land as was allowed to those who served in the war with Mexico.

February 10, 1851.

Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

RESOLUTIONS relative to granting a portion of the public lands to soldiers and sailors who served in the war of 1812, and soldiers of the Indian wars.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That inasmuch as many of the soldiers who were recruited into the service of the United States before the conclusion of the war with Mexico were scarcely a month on duty, and yet received one hundred and sixty acres of land, it is, in the opinion of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, both just and equitable that those who served in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, whether upon land or water, as well as in the Indian wars, should receive the same number of acres of the public domain.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our senators and members of the House of Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to vote in favor of the grant herein recommended.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
BENJAMIN MATTHIAS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, February 3, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the foregoing copy of certain "resolutions relative to granting a portion of the public lands to soldiers and sailors who served in the war of 1812, and soldiers of the Indian wars," adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

HON. DANIEL STURGEON.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 17.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

Granting Fort Atkinson, and the land attached, to the State, for a normal manual-labor and military institute.

February 10, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION to procure for the State of Iowa a donation of Fort Atkinson and the lands attached thereto.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to use their influence to procure for the State of Iowa a donation of Fort Atkinson, in the county of Winneshick, together with the lands reserved for the use of said fort, to be appropriated to the occupancy and use of a normal manual-labor and military institute, under the direction and control of the General Assembly of Iowa.

And be it further resolved, That the secretary of state be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEO. TEMPLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ENOS LOWE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 21, 1851.

S. HEMPSTEAD.

Office of the Secretary of State,
Iowa City, Iowa, January 22, 1851.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an original joint resolution on file in this office.

GEO. W. McCLEARY,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE] Miscellaneous, No. 18.

MEMORIAL

OF

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and the western coast of Africa.

February 11, 1851.
Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the members of the General Assembly of Virginia, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that they have adopted this method to express their warmest approbation of the principle of the measure now before Congress to establish a line of steamers to the western coast of Africa. The passage of such a bill, with such modifications as the wisdom of Congress may devise, will, in their opinion, eminently encourage the emigration of the free colored population from this country to Liberia—will also greatly increase our steam navy, and thus obviate the necessity of maintaining at great expense to our government, and risk of the health and lives of our officers and seamen, a squadron upon the coast, in itself inefficient in the suppression of the slave trade; and will rapidly extend the mail service and commerce of the United States. These are all objects, by universal consent, greatly to be desired, especially in a *national point of view.*

Situated as Virginia is, with a free colored population of 53,757, the presence of which is destructive both of the security and moral habits of her slaves, their removal from her limits has been for many years an important object of her domestic legislation—a legislation which, though liberal in its spirit, has been defeated in its objects by the expense of transportation to Africa; an expense too onerous for a single State to sustain. Nor can her citizens fail to feel an interest in every plan that will increase and extend the rapidly growing commerce of the United States. This plan, we are also satisfied, will introduce into Africa a legitimate, peaceful, and valuable commerce, in the place of the infamous slave trade;

and will eventually lead to the civilization of that immense, distant, and benighted continent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. Hopkins,
Speaker House of Delegates.
William H. Dennis,
Speaker of the Senate.
John B. Floyd,
Governor of Virginia.
Isaac C. Carrington,
John W. Speed,
James B. Dorman,
S. Patrick,
W. C. Scott,
W. W. Forbes,
C. F. Suttle,
Joseph Segar,
A. Patterson,
S. Wheeler,
E. A. Williams,
Wm. L. Jackson,
P. Guerrant,
Joseph K. Pendleton,
R. N. Hall,
Ro. L. Wright,
Wm. N. Burwell,
Robert Craig,
Ro. T. Harvey,
Wm. Kinney,
Thomas H. Daniel,
Evermont Ward,
Thomas M. Tate,
James G. West,
R. E. Scott,
John F. Wall,
J. J. Bowcock,
E. W. Massey,
H. W. Thomas,
F. B. Welton,
Chastain White,
William H. French,
John D. Imboden,
C. J. Beirul,
A. H. McClintie,
James S. Garrison,
L. P. August,
John M. Jewett,
J. W. Hornor,
Philip Pitman,
Charles W. Russell,
B. Clarke,
Charles Carter,
George T. Yerby,
E. A. Goodinger,
Peter F. Boisseau,
Baxter R. Wilson,
William F. Thompson,
J. Horner,
John C. Crump,
Lewis C. H. Finney,
Andrew Damorn,
Edward D. Kernan,
Daniel Tompkins,
H. B. Tomlin,
T. W. Edwards,
Hiram Martz,
Theodrick Morris,
James G. West,
S. T. Stuart,
William M. Hume,
M. S. Grantham,
Louis C. H. Finney,
William D. Massey,
Thomas Buswell,
Talbot S. Duke,
J. B. Stovall,
H. L. Opie,
M. S. Grantham,
Thomas M. Isbell,
Mat. Edmiston,
Richard M. Sydnor,
William L. Jackson,
Henry Shackelford,
G. T. Barbee,
Douglas B. Layhe,
Crawford Turner,
Austin W. Trible,
Thomas J. Boyd,
George Cowan,
Alexander Monroe,
V. Witcher,
J. W. M. Witton,
B. A. Lewis,
William B. Power,
E. C. Carrington, jr.,
M. H. Johnson,
P. A. Bolling,

Vauvisdall,
Dunlap,
ris D. Nanan,
Iarshall McCue,
T. Woods,

John Carroll,
Henry Dukins,
John S. Calvert,
James H. Ferguson,
W. J. Robertson.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 19.

MEMORIAL

OF

MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA REFORM CONVENTION,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and the western coast of Africa.

February 11, 1851.
Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the members of the Virginia Reform Convention, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that they have adopted this method to express their warmest approbation of the principle of the measure now before Congress to establish a line of steamers to the western coast of Africa.

The passage of such a bill, with such modifications as the wisdom of Congress may devise, will, in their opinion, eminently encourage the emigration of the free colored population from this country to Liberia—will also greatly increase our steam navy, and thus obviate the necessity of maintaining at great expense to our government, and risk of the health and lives of our officers and seamen, a squadron upon the coast, in itself inefficient in the suppression of the slave trade—and will rapidly extend the mail service and commerce of the United States. These are all objects, by universal consent, greatly to be desired, especially in a *national point of view.*

Situated as Virginia is, with a free colored population of 53,757, the presence of which is injurious to the moral habits of her slaves, their removal from her limits has been for many years an important object of her legislation—a legislation which, though liberal in its spirit, has been defeated in its objects by the expense of transportation to Africa; an expense too onerous for a single State to sustain. Nor can her citizens fail to feel an interest in every plan that will increase and extend the rapidly growing commerce of the United States. This plan, we are also satisfied, will introduce into Africa a legitimate, peaceful, and valuable commerce, in the place of the infamous slave trade, and will eventually

lead to the civilization of that immense, distant, and benighted continent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John Janney
Benjamin H. Smith
Samuel Chilton
William Watts
A. T. Caperton
George W. Summers
S. B. Willing
J. F. Strother
Samuel Price
William Kinney
William Seymour
James E. Stewart
Benjamin F. Wysor
William G. Brown
Charles James Faulkner
George E. Deneale
Andrew Hunter
Augustus A. Chapman
A. G. Pendleton
W. L. Edwards
A. Stephenson, jr.
Littlebury N. Ligon
Robert L. T. White
Corbin Braxton
John E. Shell
Samuel Watts
Edgar Snowden
John Knote
E. J. Armstrong
John A. Carter
R. D. Turnbull
D. Murphy
W. J. Worsham
Edward R. Chambers
Samuel L. Straughan
Ira Williams
James Neeson
Joseph Smith
W. T. Willey
V. W. Southall
Robert C. Stanard
Giles Cook
T. M. Gally
Z. Jacob
John Kenney
J. T. Martin
John Lionberger
William M. Tredway
Robert G. Scott
Tazewell Taylor
Hugh W. Sheffey
Charles Blue
John Taws
James Saunders
John Hill
G. D. Carndon
Joseph Fuqua
G. W. Wregfield
Thomas H. Flood
Arthur R. Smith
D. E. Moore
Robert A. Banks
William Martin
Mincor Garnett
Connally F. Trigg
John A. Meredith
John M. Botts
Richard Evanton Cocke
D. Carter
R. E. Scott
J. F. Snodgrass
James Smith
John Letcher
Samuel M. Garland
William Lucas
Arch. Stuart
Beverly B. Douglass
E. W. McComas
Thomas Bland
N. C. Claiborne
Samuel McCamant
James M. Whittle
P. G. Van Winkle
R. C. Z. Moncure
Samuel L. Hays
Thomas M. Tate
A. M. Newman.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 20.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA,

IN FAVOR OF

The placing of buoys to show the channel over Mosquito bar.

February 18, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS relative to Mosquito inlet.

Whereas, owing to the want of either buoys or beacons at the bar of Mosquito inlet, several lives have been lost, and much property destroyed; and, moreover, the increasing commerce of that port imperatively demanding, for the better security of life and property, that the channel should be pointed out:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representative be requested, to urge upon Congress the necessity of placing buoys to point out the deepest channel or channels of Mosquito bar, and of providing for the preservation and proper position of the same.

Be it further resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our representatives in Congress.

[Passed the House of Representatives, December 10, 1850. Passed the Senate, December 11, 1850. Approved by the governor, December 24, 1850.]

A true copy:

C. W. DOWNING,
Secretary of State.

Lockar Dec 21

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 22.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a tri-weekly mail between Marianna and Ocheesee, and between Marianna and Abes Spring Bluff, in that State.

February 18, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION relative to establishing a tri-weekly mail between certain points.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That our senators and representative in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to procure the establishment of a tri-weekly mail from Marianna to Ocheesee, and also a tri-weekly mail from Marianna to Abes Spring Bluff, the county site of Calhoun county.

[Passed the House of Representatives, January 21, 1851. Passed the Senate, January 21, 1851. Approved by the governor, January 23, 1851.]

A true copy:

C. W. DOWNING,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 23.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA,

IN FAVOR OF

A donation of land for the Alligator and Jacksonville plank road.

February 18, 1851.
Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION asking an appropriation of land by Congress to aid in building a plank road from Alligator to Jacksonville.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representative requested, to use their best efforts for the passage of an act granting to this State alternate sections of land on either side of a plank road running from Alligator to Jacksonville, to aid in its construction.

[Passed the House of Representatives December 18, 1850. Passed the Senate. Approved January 23, 1851.]

A true copy:

C. W. DOWNING,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE] Miscellaneous, No. 24.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA,

IN FAVOR OF

The enactment of a law to graduate the price of the public lands in that State.

February 18, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS requesting our members in Congress to procure the passage of an act to graduate the price of public lands in this State.

Whereas there is in this State a vast quantity of public or government lands of an inferior quality, which has been in market or subject to entry for many years, and has not been deemed by our citizens to be worth government price, ($1 25 per acre;) and whereas it is believed by this General Assembly that the sale of all such lands should be effected as soon as practicable for the purpose of increasing the population of this State, and for the purpose of bringing more revenue into our treasury; and whereas the said lands, or a large portion of them, never can be sold by the general government at the present price as fixed by law, but might be readily disposed of at a reduced price, thereby bringing into our State an increase of population, and into our treasury a large additional revenue:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That our senators and representative in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act to graduate the price of all the public or United States lands in this State, from $1 25 per acre, agreeably to the quality and the length of time said lands have been in market or subject to entry.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded, one copy to each of our senators, and one to our representative in Congress, to be by them laid before Congress.

[Passed the House of Representatives, January 11, 1851. Passed the Senate, January 16, 1851. Approved by the governor, January 23, 1851.]

A true copy:

C. W. DOWNING,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No 25.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA,

IN FAVOR OF

A donation of land to aid in the construction of the Atlantic and Gulf central railroad.

February 18, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION asking an appropriation of land by Congress to aid in the construction of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad.

Whereas the construction of a railway from the Atlantic across to the gulf coast of Florida, connecting harbors of sufficient depth to admit vessels of war, must be an object of importance no less to the government of the United States than to the people of this State who are desirous of embarking in this great enterprise:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That his Excellency, the governor of this State, be authorized, in behalf of the same, to memorialize the Congress of the United States for such grant of public land, in aid of the construction of the Atlantic and Gulf central railroad, as the great importance of said work may, in the wisdom of Congress, appear to justify.

Be it further resolved, That the delegation from this State in Congress be earnestly invited to co-operate in securing such grant.

[Passed the House of Representatives January 24, 1851. Passed the Senate January 24, 1851. Approved by the governor January 24, 1851.]

A true copy:

C. W. DOWNING,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 26.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA,

IN FAVOR OF

The enactment of a law granting to the State the public lands therein.

February 18, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION relative to the public lands in the State of Florida.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That our senators and representative in Congress be requested to urge upon Congress the passage of a law granting to the State of Florida the land in the State belonging to the United States, to be appropriated by the General Assembly of Florida for the direct benefit of its citizens individually.

[Passed the House of Representatives. Passed the Senate January 17, 1851. Approved by the governor January 23, 1851.]

A true copy:

C. W. DOWNING,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 27.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA,

IN RELATION TO

School lands in that State.

February 18, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS relative to the sixteenth sections.

Whereas a government like the happy one under which we live—a government based upon the wisdom and affection of the governed—must, under the blessings of a merciful Providence, depend for its permanence and stability upon the virtue and general intelligence of the people:

And whereas our forefathers, who periled their lives and fortunes, and shed their blood, to secure the liberties we now enjoy, with that wise forecast which so eminently characterized all the acts of the founders of this great republic, made a most munificent provision for the education of the rising generations, by the appropriation of every sixteenth section of the public land for the support of common schools, (not of poor schools, but of common schools,) where all the children of the country, rich and poor, high and low, should meet upon a common level and be taught the first rudiments of a good practical education:

And whereas many of these sixteenth sections in Florida are entirely worthless, owing to their being covered with water or composed of poor pine barren, wholly unfit for cultivation, whereby the munificent and praiseworthy object of the donors, without some further action of Congress, will be (so far as regards these valueless sections) entirely defeated, and our citizens deprived of the intended benefit:

And whereas, by a late decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it is held that there are no sixteenth sections for those portions of our State which are included in what are familiarly called the Arredondo or Alachua grant and Forbes's purchase, whereby the people of Florida, and especially those residing on these grants respectively, are deprived of nearly 40,000 acres of land, which have been appropriated to this most meritorious and praiseworthy purpose: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That the Congress of the United States be requested, and they are hereby strongly and earnestly solicited, to make immediate provision, by law, whereby all such worthless sixteenth sections in the State may be relinquished, and other lands better

suited to the munificent and praiseworthy object of the donors may be selected in their place and stead; and, also, that they at the same time make provision for the location of lands for the same purpose in proportion to a sixteenth section for every 23,040 acres of the said Arredondo or Alachua grant and Forbes's purchase, and of any and all other grants in this State similarly situated and coming within the same decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Resolved further, That a copy of this preamble and of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to each of our senators and our representative in Congress; and that our senators and representative be requested to use their utmost endeavors to procure the passage of an act in accordance with these resolutions.

[Passed the House of Representatives December 28, 1850. Passed the Senate December 30, 1850. Approved by the governor January 7, 1851.]

A true copy:

C. W. DOWNING,
Secretary of State.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 28.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS,

IN FAVOR OF

A donation of land for the improvement of the Kaskaskia river.

February 24, 1851.

Ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring herein,) That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to exert themselves to procure a donation of public lands from the general government to be applied to the improvement of the Kaskaskia river.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM McMURTRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Executive Department,
Springfield, February 7, 1851.

Sir: In accordance with a joint resolution of the General Assembly, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying resolution.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
AUG. C. FRENCH.

Hon. James Shields,
United States Senate.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 29.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OREGON,

PRAYING

An appropriation for the payment of expenses incurred by the provisional government of Oregon in the Cayuse war.

February 25, 1851.
Referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of Oregon Territory, legally assembled on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1850, for themselves and in behalf of the people of said Territory, respectfully represent unto your honorable body, that, on the 27th of November, A. D. 1847, the family of Dr. Marcus Whitman and others, amounting in all to about twelve or fifteen persons, then stationed at the Wailatpoo mission, on the Walla-walla river, in Middle Oregon, were brutally massacred by the Cayuse Indians and others, besides fifty or sixty persons taken prisoners, at the same time and place. When the news of this event reached the Willamette valley, a short time afterwards, the people of Oregon had organized a provisional government, his excellency George Abernethy, governor. The provisional legislature was in session at the time. The lives of American citizens, consisting of defenceless women and children, husbands and fathers, had been taken in cold blood. Everything indicated a determined combination on the part of the vast hordes of Middle Oregon to proceed to exterminate the American settlers in the Willamette valley. The government of the United States could not be reached in time to avert the threatened calamity. The safety of the inhabitants called for immediate action; that the war should be carried into the enemy's country; and that we should not by delay invite the Indians (emboldened by their success) into our midst, and thereby make each man's fireside the scene of Indian warfare.

In view of these things, and under circumstances so urgent, the legislature of the late provisional government, then in session, were invoked to adopt such means of defence as were in their power. Accordingly, an act was passed by that body, dated December 9, 1847, authorizing the governor of the Territory to issue a proclamation to the people of the Territory to raise a regiment of riflemen by volunteer enlistment, not to exceed five hundred men, to be subject to the rules and articles of war

of the United States army, and whose term of service shall expire at the end of ten months, unless sooner discharged by the proclamation of the governor. By the terms of this act, this regiment "was to rendezvous at Oregon City on the 25th of December, A. D. 1847, and proceed thence with all possible despatch to the Walla-walla, for the purpose of punishing the Indians, to what tribe or tribes soever they may belong, who may have aided or abetted in the murder of Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife and others, at Wailatpoo." The act also provides for the appointment of "one colonel," "one lieutenant colonel," and "one major," to officer said regiment with the usual number of subalterns; also one commissary general. By the terms of a subsequent act, passed at the same session of the legislature, each soldier was to receive one dollar and a half per day, and furnish his own horse, arms, and accoutrements. No provision made for officers.

The army was raised and proceeded to the country of the enemy, where, after various success, a peace was at length effected. The army then returned home, and was disbanded by the proclamation of the governor July 5, 1848. The Territorial legislature assembled under the act of Congress approved August 14, A. D. 1848, organizing the Territory of Oregon, passed an act dated August 31, 1849, entitled "An act to provide for settling Cayuse war claims." This act provides that there shall be elected on joint ballot of both houses a "commissioner on Cayuse war claims," whose duty it shall be to investigate all claims growing out of or pertaining to the Cayuse war.

Section 3 of said act provides that, "in the investigation of any claim under this act, the oath of the claimant may be taken; but no claim shall be allowed upon the oath of the claimant alone, unless corroborated by such other circumstances as, in connexion therewith, shall satisfy the commissioner of the truth and justice of the same."

Section 4 provides that, "in all cases wherein the price or value may be fixed by law, for the thing or things upon which a claim may be based, the said commissioner shall be governed thereby; and in all cases wherein no price or value shall be so fixed, he shall determine the value thereof according to the equity and justice of the case."

Section 8 of the act provides that, "at the commencement of every session of the legislature, said commissioner shall report a list of all claimants, and amount allowed each."

By the report of said commissioner, made to the present session of the legislature, a copy of which is hereunto annexed (marked A) and made a part of this memorial, it appears that he has investigated, allowed, and certified claims against the late provisional government of Oregon, after deducting all payments and offsets, the sum of $76,830 24. By the same, it appears that his predecessor "so audited" the sum of $10,400 29—making the total amount audited and certified by the present commissioner and his predecessor $87,230 53. In his report, the commissioner estimates the probable expense of the war at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Your memorialists represent unto your honorable body, that the commissioner, by the act appointing him, is empowered with full authority to take in his possession all books and papers, of whatever kind or nature, pertaining to the Cayuse war; to subpœna witnesses and take testimony in the investigation of every claim that may come before him; so that,

in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly probable that no one claim has been allowed which law and justice would forbid.

The debts due the several individuals, as ascertained and set forth in the commissioner's report, are for services rendered and materials furnished by the citizens of this Territory, many of whom by so doing were left in a suffering condition. Men left families depending on their daily labor for subsistence, farmers turned their horses loose from the plough in the furrow, and furnished them to the army for transportation. They have waited nearly three years, and received as yet no remuneration. Your memorialists respectfully but firmly conceive that the expenses of the war should be borne by the nation at large; that it was a war fought in self-defence for the United States by the people of this Territory. The time has come when the men who spent their time, money, and property in the prosecution of that war should be remunerated. The Territory is too weak to do it, and meet the demands made upon her resources by her growing interests. To conclude, your memorialists respectfully but firmly pray your honorable body at your present session to appropriate the sum estimated by the commissioner on Cayuse war claims, according to the annexed report, to be expended (under the direction of the legislature of this Territory, or by such officer as Congress may direct) in the payment of the expenses incurred by the late provisional government of Oregon in the Cayuse war. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

Passed the House of Representatives December 12, 1850.

Passed the Council December 12, 1850.

R. WILCOX,
Speaker House of Representatives.
WM. W. BUCK,
President of Council.

A.

To the honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon:

The undersigned, commissioner on Cayuse war claims, in compliance with his duty as enjoined by law, hereby respectfully makes report to your honorable bodies, that, since his appointment as said commissioner, he has investigated, allowed, and certified claims against the late provisional government of Oregon, growing out of the Cayuse war, as follows, that is to say:

William Shaw	$460 87
William Martin	667 68
William P. Hughes	474 68
George W. Shaw	264 50
John Monroe	245 13
John Keiser	173 72
P. Cicero Keiser	178 72
Joseph M. Garrison	451 53
Lewis Stewart	258 00

Estate of John W. Jackson, deceased	$254 94
H. Baker	2 42
Nathaniel D. Jack	380 00
Jeremiah Jack	246 00
Daniel C Garland	457 00
William A. Jack	289 80
Robert Moore	28 08
John Peterson	216 00
Joseph Smith	104 50
Joseph R. Ralston	252 90
Shainas Waimue	310 53
Joel Welsh	117 25
Robert W. Morrison	76 07
William Sheppard	357 88
John W. Neil	121 00
Abraham E. Garrison	418 46
William Cooper	149 50
William J. Garrison	249 15
John C. Holgate	267 00
James R. Lebo	221 25
Hiram B. Simkins	248 08
Albert H. Fish	259 91
Felix Scott	559 40
Joel Palmer	3,492 08
Benjamin Jennings	1,562 29
John Fleming	503 01
Estate of Thomas McKay, deceased	164 25
William N. Griffith	113 65
Andrew Limbuger	199 93
William Case	57 00
David Crawford	284 00
Joseph Maguire	772 52
Medoram Crawford	70 72
John Q. Zachary	186 80
John Sylvester	118 00
George E. Frasier	241 05
Thomas Gregory	122 70
George Abernathy	1,482 18
Edward A. Wilson	82 74
William D———	116 00
Robert Walker	258 69
David Weston	616 24
Albert F. Davidson	57 25
John B. Price	97 75
James N. Harty	282 25
Adam Matheny	246 00
William L. C. Eades	250 65
William M. Carpenter	661 99
Sidney W. Moss	59 98
A. Lawrence Lovejoy	2,386 30
Henry Cooper	327 60
Andrew Gribble	118 00

Ninian A. Eborman	$118 50
Frederick Ketcham	118 50
Daniel B. Matheny	261 25
Chevalier Richardson	299 17
Andrew J. Adams	111 00
Estate of Cornelius Gilliam, deceased	587 83
Caleb J. Payne	58 55
William Stephens	120 00
Henry N. Stephens	202 30
James B. Stephens	292 59
James Twiliger	30 15
Thomas Stephens	55 10
Thomas Leany	37 63
Ann Woodsides	56 51
Ashby Peirce	202 60
Benjamin F. Nichols	79 50
Manly Currier	261 50
Daniel P. Barnes	273 65
Wilson R. Doty	209 14
John G. Gibson	87 97
Estate of Antoine Bonnefaut, deceased	123 00
Ludwell J. Rector	134 25
William Sheldon	255 35
J. William Rogers	14 35
Stephen Jenkins	259 05
Isaac Peters	113 50
David Harper	163 80
Isaac M. Foster	264 64
James Davidson	62 91
William P. Breeding	116 00
Martin T. Brown	266 00
Richard H. Pollard	189 05
Charles Craft	44 36
Elias J. Crandell	242 00
Isaiah M. Johns	294 06
John H. Rigler	384 00
James Layton	118 30
Josiah W. Lingefelter	230 70
Samuel W. Shannon	54 40
Walter Pomeroy	295 12
Samuel K. Barlow	68 67
Clark Rodgers	160 20
Archibald L. Welter	135 50
Absalom J. Hembree	664 00
Amos Harvey	31 40
Peter Smith	50 38
John T. Foster	226 58
Thomas Wilson	140 88
Isaiah Metheny	197 00
Alvah C. R. Shaw	187 14
John Layton	25 05
Charles P. Fullerton	208 83

Goleman Hubbard	$164 52
James R. Bean	217 17
Nathan Eaton	118 50
Edward Dupuis	141 70
Andrew Harper	10 48
Eldridge Hartles	213 36
Isaac N. Gilbert	440 12
William Bunton	115 00
Samuel Feilds	279 50
Alvin T. Smith	172 88
Mathew Hunter	113 50
Joseph W. Downer	282 29
Jesse Cadwallader	265 75
John T. Cox	178 97
Jesse D. Walling	8 90
Peter H. Hatch	69 50
M. M. McCarver	30 00
La Fayette Hembree	75 50
Andrew T. Hembree	99 85
Joel J. Hembree	120 51
Samuel H. Goodhue	474 44
Solomon Derbin	122 00
Gilbert Mundan	199 49
Samuel Burck	200 00
John Bowman	100 00
Benjamin F. Burch	414 01
John W. Burch	128 20
David H. Smith	118 50
Thomas Allphine	216 25
Levin N. English	524 56
Alexis Vitrias	297 50
Levin N. English, jr.	110 35
Hiram English	117 00
Gideon Gravell	76 85
Thomas J. Jackson	267 00
Gavel W. Iler	119 10
John W. Newman	66 70
Asa Stone	74 94
Clark G. Pringle	93 50
David Colver	126 75
John H. Edwardson	213 42
Davis Layton	272 50
Alvan C. Brown	113 88
Orus Brown	61 80
John McGregor	25 00
Perrin B. Whitman	251 84
Jeremiah Fuller	268 50
Hiram Graham	264 55
Wesley Howell	148 00
Joseph Crank	236 75
Thomas Canby	309 33
Nathaniel G. McDuval	249 75

Isaac Butler	$255 73
Sebastian Ritner	257 55
Samuel Seaton	238 50
Alexander Gock	328 50
George W. Howell	120 00
Estate of Thomas R. Zumwalt, deceased	243 59
Daniel Waldo	648 69
Reuben Lewis	22 00
Archibald Rader	244 00
Estate of Francis M. Munkers, deceased	340 54
Benjamin Munkers	37 95
Harvey Shelton	117 60
George Crabtree	179 75
John H. Whitby	116 00
Richard Jenkins	115 00
Harrison Davis	338 35
James T. Hembree	51 30
James Smith	211 40
Joseph Waldo	45 00
William W. Walter	265 50
Asa Williams	136 25
Alexander W. Rainwater	144 00
Sherry Ross	258 50
Isaac Baker	186 25
Jacob T. Reed	103 34
John S. Thomas	114 85
George B. Thomas $8 15 over-paid	
Caleb W. Curl	118 00
Thomas Wegu	119 50
Daniel M. Guthrie	118 50
Thomas C. Shaw	552 51
John Johnson	118 50
Martin Wright	231 38
William C. Smith	325 50
William D. Stillwell	190 73
John G. Gerrish	265 80
Andrew Layson	249 15
Pardeu Potter	117 80
William Hawk	130 50
James M. Rowell	276 75
Green L. Rowland	268 80
Jeremiah Rowland	41 75
Maxwell Ramsby	244 94
Daniel Delancy, jr	118 50
Enoch Wemberly	233 83
Daniel Delancy	424 33
John McCoy	263 84
Jason Wheeler	305 69
Albert G. Davis	172 50
Henry Hawkins	30 94
Douglass James	112 25
John Orehard	315 95

Joseph Earl	$147 00
James Kester	71 05
John B. Rowland	18 96
John Allbright	107 50
John R. Camtress	166 23
Robert Smith	266 80
James Butler	121 23
Isaac Cook	118 70
William Roberts	1,877 69
Henry Colman	118 50
Absalom B. Robinson	114 15
Vincent Watson	12 55
John Scales	244 23
James W. Nesmith	264 65
Lucius Marsh	66 30
Wesley Cook	100 98
William Williams	122 05
William M. Smith	223 90
Samuel Kingery	76 50
James Pritchett	20 00
John D. Boone	12 42
Francis Fletcher	130 79
Joseph Kelsey	236 75
David D. Smith	50 70
Estate of Baptiste Dorion, deceased	204 34
Thomas Powell	153 02
Hugh D. O'Bryant	493 32
George W. Burnett	263 40
John Carlin	72 25
David Waldo	341 79
William Waldo	118 50
Woodford Holman	106 00
Solomon Allen	100 00
John Eads	238 47
Joseph Holman	58 50
Lindon Wright	233 00
John Dvinney	117 75
Thomas J. Hubbard	1,503 00
John H. Smith	184 95
William H. Wilson	264 73
John Switzler	408 18
Joshua McDaniel	307 12
Thomas Cox	165 13
Mitchel V. Gilliam	117 75
Norris Humphrey	12 45
John G. Hunt	24 00
Miles Winchester	27 00
Alexander P. Caldwell	121 50
John E. Davidson	118 50
Alvin T. Lloyd	231 08
Nelso Hoyt	25 99
Jesse H. Cayton	117 85

Reasoal D. Foster	$236 50
Edward Marsh	88 50
John Vaughn	116 69
Richard Arthur	118 50
Henry Fuller	264 50
G. Tibbetts	63 26
Alexander McRay	252 10
Estate of Charles V. Mott, deceased	374 75
Caleb M. Gwin	186 05
Estate of Henry Burden, deceased	195 00
James Officer	242 70
William Hailey	244 65
Hugh Burns	1,000 00
O. Zachery	113 00
Pleasant Saunders	266 50
James C. Robinson	269 60
Horace Hart	211 75
American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions	1,407 50
Philip F. Thompson	584 13
Estate of William J. Smith, deceased	149 97
Joseph Pearson	211 00
William Lancy	118 50
Eli Staut	237 68
Thomas Deakins	118 10
Thomas T. Eyre	259 85
Plior Scott	121 50
Estate of L. Wilcox, deceased	169 56
Chautfield & Wilcox	12 60
Joseph W. Wagner	68 55
Jacob Witchey	114 31
Jonas Davis	242 33
Mauley Danforth	288 45
Samuel Clark	247 14
James Killingsworth	139 00
Thomas Sherman	242 25
Henry Sherman	24 00
James McGinnis	73 50
James O. Holderselt	167 85
Henry Saffanes	554 79
William Vaughn	102 00
Philip Peters	116 50
John N. Cushing	498 27
Estate of Henry H. Sargent, deceased	131 80
William Simmons	256 99
William H. Bradford	220 20
Isaac Mills	100 00
Champney Pendleton	25 00
Horace Holden	151 12
John Kueel	244 40
Philester Lee	29 60
Estate of John W. McNary, deceased	115 00
Peter Shaffer	121 50

James Campbell	$112 00
Samuel Gothard	429 25
Danforth Balch	9 00
Peter A. Weis	118 30
Estate of Frederick Prigg, deceased	168 40
William H. Wilson	564 40
William Crabtree	118 50
James G. Dixon	275 00
James H. Peirce	220 12
John Wilson	36 04
George W. Vanoc	269 90
Silas G. Pugh	179 75
Michael Barnes	44 16
John Spence	130 75
Charles Caweniah	107 29
William Allphine	18 49
Nathaniel Crosby	109 35
Estate of Alphonso Bean, deceased	48 55
Lanscome Hall	521 18
Thomas M. Burkan	284 35
Lewis M. Savage	144 50
John Savage	190 00
John S. Harper	52 50
Samuel Parker	6 43
M. Vanderpool	200 00
Amount audited and certified by me as due, after deducting all payments and off-sets	76,830 24
Amount so audited by my predecessor	10,400 29
Total amount audited and certified by myself and predecessor, as due after deducting all payments and off-sets	87,230 53

The undersigned is unable to state the exact amount of remaining indebtedness; but he is of the opinion, after careful examination, that the entire indebtedness growing out of the Cayuse war amounts to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The undersigned further reports unto your honorable bodies, that he has disallowed the following claims, to wit: William L. C. Eades, $10 for a horse, charged against him by the government, and subsequently taken from him and given to the Indians; Philester Lee $11 90, appearing due him on book account; and property left at the Dalles, as follows, to wit:

6 head of oxen	$138 00
1 cow	25 00
1 wagon-box	15 00
Freight on wagon-box	4 00
2 ox chains	10 00
9 sacks	4 00
	196 00

The length of time actally devoted by the undersigned to the duties of the Cayuse war commission, between the time of his appointment and this date, amounts to one hundred and forty-seven days, and the expense of stationery, during that time, to six dollars; advertising, five dollars.

AARON E. WAIT,
Commissioner.

OREGON CITY, *December* 3, 1850.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OREGON,

PRAYING

The establishment of a marine hospital at Astoria.

February 26, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon would respectfully represent the very great necessity for a marine hospital at or near the mouth of the Columbia river.

The commerce of this Territory is of very rapid increase. From a few arrivals yearly, they have become almost daily. And not unfrequently the sick are put ashore at Astoria and other places, without means of support; and, there being no suitable place for their reception, there must eventually be a great amount of suffering, without any adequate means of preventing or alleviating it.

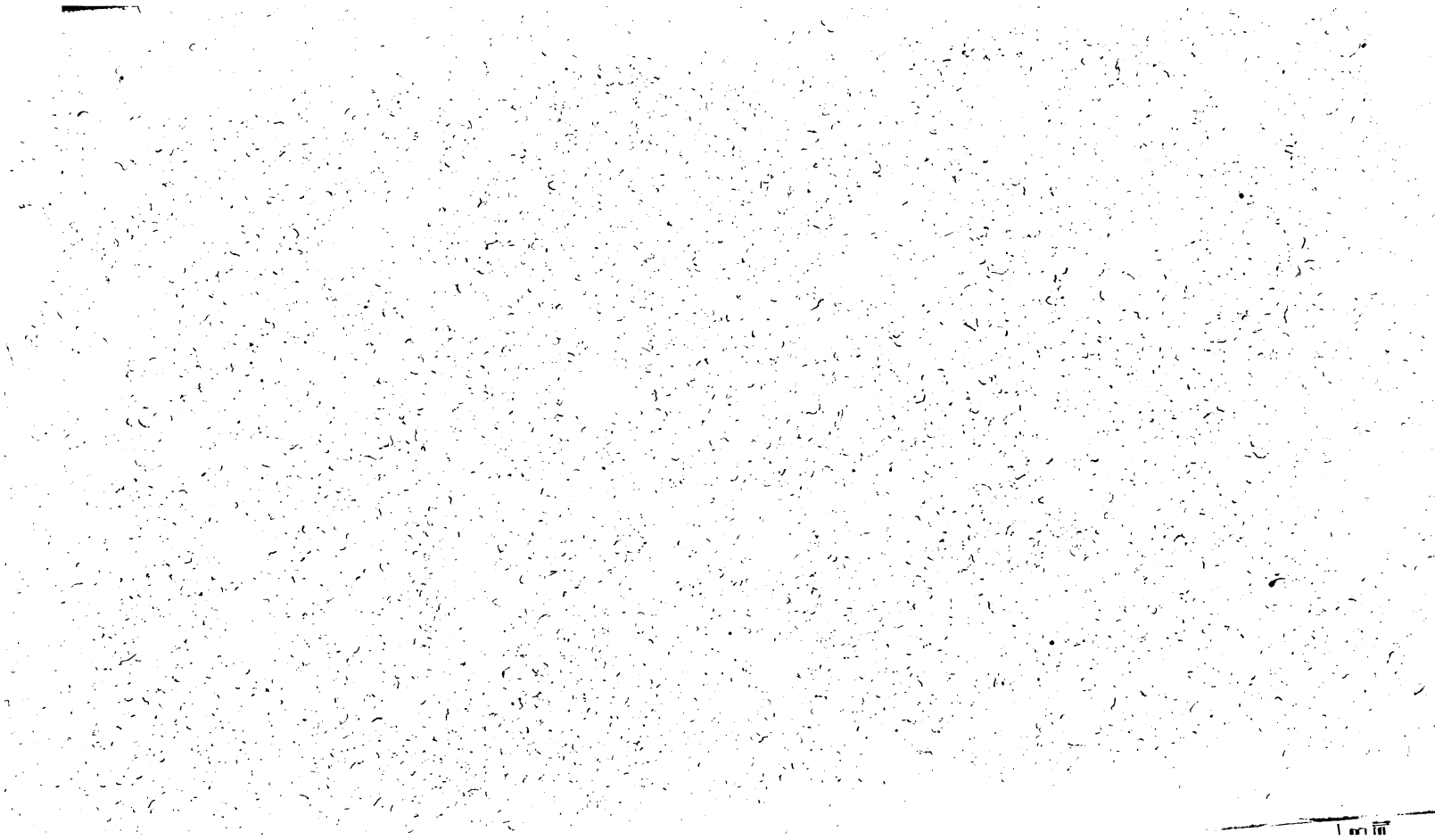
Your honorable body is therefore urgently requested to make provision for the immediate establishment of a hospital at Astoria, or some other suitable place at or near the mouth of the Columbia river.

Passed the House of Representatives December 19, 1850.

R. WILCOX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed the Council December 12, 1850.

WM. W. BUCK,
President of the Council.



31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 31.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN FAVOR OF

Granting additional bounty land to certain officers and soldiers of the war of 1812.

February 28, 1851.

Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

RESOLUTIONS relative to the granting of additional bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to procure the passage of a law awarding an additional quantity of land to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, as can show to the satisfaction of the proper department that they had continued in service (at the request of their commanding officers, to meet emergencies) after their term had expired, and that they had received an honorable and final discharge.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward copies of this resolution to the speakers of the two houses of Congress.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
BENJ. MATTHIAS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, February 27, 1851.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit the foregoing copy of certain "resolutions relative to the granting of additional bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve," adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of this commonwealth.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Hon. Wm. R. King,
President of Senate of United States.

31st Congress, 2d Session. [SENATE.] Miscellaneous, No. 32.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 3, 1851.
Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones submitted for consideration the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising so much of the laws for the government of the navy as relate to the institution of naval courts-martial in certain cases, and to report thereon the third Monday in January next:

1. That, whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall be the accuser or prosecutor of any commissioned officer, the court-martial for the trial of such officer shall be appointed by the senior naval officer on duty in the United States, whose powers and jurisdiction over the whole proceedings in the case shall be the same as exercised by the commander of a squadron or fleet out of the United States under the existing law.

2. That courts-martial hereafter instituted for the trial of a commander-in-chief of a squadron or fleet shall be a *full* court of thirteen members.

3. That, with a view to the service, as well as economy, both in time and in bringing to trial officers of the navy, and in conducting the proceedings of naval courts-martial, no civilian shall hereafter be employed as judge advocate.

4. That the judge advocate shall hereafter be appointed from the officers of the line of the navy, as practised in the army, whose extra compensation shall not exceed two dollars per day while officiating as judge advocate.

31st Congress, 2d Session. | [SENATE.] | Miscellaneous, No. 33.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEMPORE

AND

THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

OF

The lettings of the printing for the 32d Congress, under the joint resolution of the 3d August, 1846, and the contracts relating to the same.

March 3, 1851.
Read, and ordered to be printed.

The undersigned have the honor to report to the Senate, that in pursuance of the joint resolution of the 3d August, 1846, advertisements were published for four weeks successively, in all the newspapers printed in the city of Washington, for proposals for executing the printing of the thirty-second Congress; that sealed proposals were received from various persons, (eleven in number,) which were duly opened as required by the said resolution; that, after a full examination and comparison of all the proposals, it was ascertained that A. Boyd Hamilton, of Philadelphia, was the lowest bidder for the printing of all the five classes, and that contracts and bonds, with security deemed sufficient, have been executed by the said A. Boyd Hamilton, for the execution of the printing for which his proposals were accepted.

Copies of the advertisement, of the proposals, comparative statements of the proposals, and of the contracts and bonds, are herewith submitted.

WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

ASBURY DICKINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

March 3, 1851.

To the Honorables William R. King, President pro tempore of the Senate; Howell Cobb, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Asbury Dickins, Secretary of the Senate; and Richard M. Young, Clerk of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of the 8th instant to wit:

"*Ordered,* That W. Hickey, as secretary to this board on the part of the Senate, and Daniel Buck, as secretary on the part of the House of Representatives, respectively proceed to make calculations based upon the quantities of printing of each class executed under the present contract system for the two houses of Congress, in pursuance of orders passed at the first session of the thirtieth Congress; and that upon these data they respectively ascertain the cost of each description of work, and the aggregate cost of the whole printing of Congress for each class, according to the terms of each proposal, and make report thereof, separately, when completed, to this board at a future meeting:"

The undersigned beg leave to submit the following report, viz:

The proposals opened in the presence of the board, upon which these calculations were to be made, were from A. Baptiste, jr., William Flinn, John T. Towers, Robert Farnham, Jacob Gideon, Alanson Cook, John Bowen, John C. Rives, A. Boyd Hamilton, Joseph T. Crowell, and John S. Nafew.

The calculations having been separately made, and the results found to concur in each of the classes of printing, the tables showing these results are herewith submitted, to wit:

Table No. 1.—First class.
Table No. 2.—Second class.
Table No. 3.—Third class.
Table No. 4.—Fourth class.
Table No. 5.—Part A—Fifth class.
Table No. 6.—Part B " "
Table No. 7.—Part C " "
Table No. 8.—Recapitulation of the several parts of the fifth class.
Table No. 9.—Statement showing the amounts of the several proposals for each class of the printing of the 32d Congress, as calculated upon the quantities of printing of the two houses of Congress ordered at the first session of the thirtieth Congress; and showing, also, the aggregate amount of the proposals of the several individuals for the printing of all the classes upon that data, together with the average amount of the whole.

From these statements it will appear that A. Boyd Hamilton is the lowest bidder in all the classes for the printing of the thirty-second Congress.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. HICKEY,
Secretary of the Board on the part of the Senate.
DANIEL BUCK,
Secretary of the Board on the part of the Ho. of Reps.

A.

JOINT RESOLUTION directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, at the beginning of the final session of every Congress, to advertise for four weeks successively in all the newspapers published in the city of Washington, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the next ensuing Congress, with the necessary printing for each; which advertisement shall describe the kind of printing and the quality of paper required, as near as may be, in the execution of the work; and said advertisement shall divide and classify the printing of the respective houses, as follows: One of bills and resolutions; one of reports of committees; one of journals; one of executive documents, and one for every other description of printing; each class to be a separate job, and to be provided for by separate contract. The said advertisement shall also contain a designation of the place in the said city of Washington where such sealed proposals shall be received, and the day and time of day at which said Secretary and Clerk will cease to receive any further proposals. And the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid shall provide suitable samples of the printing required, and of the paper on which the same is to be executed, to be kept at the place so designated as aforesaid at least twenty days successively before the time of receiving proposals shall expire, open to the inspection of all persons desiring to make proposals for the printing aforesaid, intelligence whereof shall be contained in said advertisement. Immediately on the expiration of the time for receiving said proposals, they shall be opened by the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid, in the presence of the Vice President, or President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of such persons making proposals as may wish to be present. And the Secretary of the Senate, under the supervision of the Vice President, or President of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of the Speaker, shall thereupon let each class of said printing to the lowest bidder, who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of his practical skill, and his ability to do the work, and who shall offer good and sufficient security for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts undertaken by him. And thereupon the Vice President, or President of the Senate, and its Secretary, and the Speaker of the House, and its Clerk, shall proceed to take bonds, with good and sufficient security for the due and faithful performance of the work; and the officers aforesaid shall immediately thereafter report to their respective houses all such lettings of printing, and the contracts relating to the same: *Provided*, That the said proposals shall remain sealed until the time appointed for examining the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That a committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, shall be chosen by their respective houses, which shall constitute a Committee on Printing, which shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay on the part of the contractor to execute the work ordered by Congress, and to make

a pro rata reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard; and in all cases, the contractor and his securities shall be responsible for any increased expenditure consequent upon the non-performance of the contract. The committee shall audit and pass upon all accounts for printing; but no bill shall be acted upon for work that is not actually executed and delivered, and which they may require to be properly authenticated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved,* That all motions to print extra numbers of any bill, paper, or document, in either house, shall be referred to the members of the committee of that house, who shall report upon the propriety of printing, and the probable expense thereof, as early as convenient. And all expenses for printing shall be paid from the contingent fund of the two houses in proportion to the number of copies ordered by each, except the expense of composition, which shall be paid by the house which shall have first ordered the printing of the paper or document; and if there shall be a second composition, it shall be paid for by the house which shall authorize and direct the same; and when extra copies of any document or paper shall be ordered by both houses, they shall be delivered to the two houses simultaneously, in proportion to the number of copies by them respectively ordered.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved,* That all laws and parts of laws now in force, not in conformity with the provisions of this joint resolution, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved August 3, 1846.

B.

PRINTING OF CONGRESS.

In compliance with the "*Joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress,*" Approved August 8, 1846, sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the thirty-second Congress. The proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Senate, in the Capitol, at Washington, until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1851, and no longer. Blank tabular forms of proposals, with suitable samples of the paper on which the printing is to be executed, and of the printing, will be kept at the said office until that time, and furnished, on application, to all persons desiring to make proposals, *and no proposal will be received which is not according to those forms.* Each class of printing, including the printing for the Senate and the printing for the House of Representatives, will form a separate job, and is to be provided for by a separate contract.

The first class will consist of bills and joint resolutions, to be printed with English type, and with an English white line between each printed line; the page to be of folio size, 52 ems long and 28 ems wide, and printed on cap writing paper of fine quality, each sheet to measure not less than 13 by 16 inches, and the single ream to weigh not less than fourteen

pounds. The proposals must state the price per page, containing 1,456 ems, for composition, and the price per page for press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, for 580 copies, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,000 copies.

The second class will consist of reports of committees, with such documents and papers as may accompany them, with an index to the whole; to be printed on double royal paper of fine quality, each sheet to measure not less than 24 by 38 inches, and each ream to weigh not less than fifty pounds, with a neat small pica type, and not leaded, in octavo pages of the same size as required by the joint resolution of the 3d of March, 1849, and to be 55 ems long and 31 ems wide. Where the matter suitable for a page cannot be brought into the octavo form with small pica type, neat brevier type will be used, the page to be 70 ems long by 41 ems wide. The proposals must state the price per page of 1,705 ems for composition for small pica plain and for small pica rule, the price per page of 2,870 ems of bevier plain and of bevier rule, and the price per page for press-work, paper, folding and stitching of the octavo form for 1,250 copies, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies. Where the construction of tables belonging to this class requires them to be printed in a form larger than octavo, but to be folded in octavo, the proposals will state the price per 1,000 ems for composition in brevier rule work, and the price for the press work, paper, folding and stitching of each table for 1,250 copies, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies. As a number of copies of each document are to be reserved for binding, and delivered to the binder in sheets, each proposal will state the price or rate to be deducted per page, per 100 copies, for the folding and stitching of the octavo printing, and the price or rate per 100 copies to be deducted for the folding and stitching of each printed table larger than octavo. The proposals will also state the additional price for 100 copies, when delivered stitched, for the folding and stitching of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, that may accompany any printed report or document of this class. For the copies which are to be bound this charge is not to be made.

The third class will consist of the journals of each house, with the appendix, tables, and index thereto; to be printed in the same manner, form, and type, and upon the same paper, as the octavo printing of the second class; and the proposals will state the same particulars as are required for the second class, except that the price for press work, paper, folding, and stitching of the journals will be stated for 1,250 copies, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

The fourth class will consist of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with an index to the whole, to be printed in the same manner, form, type, and size, and upon the same paper, as the second class; and the proposals must state the same particulars as are required for the second class.

The fifth class will consist of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, and will be divided as follows:

Part A.—Resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class. This part of the fifth class to be printed in the same

manner, form, type, and size, and upon the same paper, as the second class; and the proposals must state the same particulars as are required for the second class.

Part B.—Treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate, to be printed in the same manner, form, type and size, and upon the same paper, as the second class; and the proposals must state the same particulars as are required for the second class, except that the price for press work, paper, folding, and stitching of this part will be stated for 65 copies, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies. This part B is for the Senate alone.

Part C.—Tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character, not included in either of the other classes, or in parts A and B of this class; and the proposals will state the price per 1,000 ems for composition, in whatever type, size, or form that may be required, for plain work, and the price for rule and figure work, and also the price per page for press-work, paper, folding and stitching, per one hundred copies of each of the following sizes, viz: royal octavo, or any size smaller, quarto post, folio cap, or any size larger than folio cap.

The proposals will state the per centage deduction on the prices for press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, (as stated under the second class,) for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes—this is to say: the per centage deduction of any number exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000; for any number exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10,000; for any number exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000; and for any number exceeding 20,000 copies. The deduction in every case to have reference to, and to be calculated upon, the whole number of any document ordered.

All the type specified above must be of the regular size of its kind, and must not be placed upon any but a regular body, belonging to such size and kind of type. The ink used to be of a fine quality book ink, and the printing to be executed in the best manner.

When additional copies are ordered, they are to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual number.

All printed documents intended to be bound must be delivered by the printer in sheets from time to time, as they may come from the press, to the binder, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Each person is required to furnish, with the proposals, satisfactory evidence of his practical skill and his ability to do the work, and to offer at the same time good and sufficient security, to be so certified by a judge or clerk of the United States court of the district, or of the marshal of the district, in which the sureties may reside, for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken by him, and any proposal unaccompanied with such evidence will be rejected.

The proposals will be opened in the manner required by law, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1851, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Vice President's chamber, in the Capitol.

ASBURY DICKINS,
Secretary of the Senate.
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

C.

Quantities of printing (with the number of copies changed to suit the present usual number) ordered by the two houses of Congress at the first session of the thirtieth Congress, which has been adopted as a basis upon which to calculate the bids for the printing of the thirty-second Congress.

This basis having been used on the last occasion, will be well understood, and is therefore adopted for the present.

FIRST CLASS—Bills and joint resolutions—

For the Senate 1,000 copies of 1,502 pages.
For the House of Representatives 580 copies of 1,964 pages.

SECOND CLASS—Reports of committees—

For the Senate:

Regular number—
1,250 copies, 1,430 pages, small pica plain.
1,250 copies, 2 pages, small pica rule.
1,250 copies, 8 pages, brevier plain.
1,250 copies, 100 pages, brevier rule.
1,250 copies, 1 table, 11,050 ems brevier rule.

Additional copies, viz:
1,500 copies, 8 pages.
5,000 copies, 136 pages.
10,000 copies, 16 pages.
20,000 copies, 84 pages.

Reserved copies to be delivered to the binder—
710 copies, 1,540 pages.

Maps, charts, diagrams, and plates:
1,250 copies, 1 map.

For the House of Representatives:

Regular number—
1,450 copies, 6,547 pages, small pica plain.
1,450 copies, 54 pages, small pica rule.
1,450 copies, 43 pages, brevier plain.
1,450 copies, 242 pages, brevier rule.

Additional copies, viz:
5,000 copies, 16 pages.
10,000 copies, 402 pages.

Reserved copies to be delivered to the binder—
694 copies, 6,886 pages.

Maps, charts, diagrams, and plates:
1,450 copies, 2 maps, plates, &c
6,380 copies, 1 map, plate, &c.

THIRD CLASS—Journals—

For the Senate:

1,250 copies, 654 pages, small pica plain.
1,250 copies, 103 pages, brevier plain.
1,250 copies, 37 pages, brevier rule.
Reserved copies to be delivered to the binder—
710 copies, 794 pages.

For the House of Representatives:

1,550 copies, 984 pages, small pica plain.
1,550 copies, 451 pages, brevier plain.
1,550 copies, 41 pages, brevier rule.
Reserved copies to be delivered to the binder—
802 copies, 1,476 pages.

FOURTH CLASS—Executive documents—

For the Senate:

Regular number—
1,250 copies, 6,028 pages, small pica plain.
1,250 copies, 339 pages, small pica rule.
1,250 copies, 322 pages, brevier plain.
1,250 copies, 1,341 pages, brevier rule.
1,250 copies, 46 tables larger than octavo, containing 634,563 ems brevier rule.

Additional copies—
2,000 copies, 884 pages.
3,000 copies, 1,084 pages.
5,000 copies, 1,280 pages.
5,500 copies, 648 pages.
10,000 copies, 128 pages.
12,000 copies, 2,036 pages.
20,000 copies, 560 pages.
30,000 copies, 664 pages.

Reserved copies to be delivered to the binder—
710 copies, 8,030 pages.
710 copies, 46 tables.

Maps, charts, diagrams, and plates—
1,250 copies, 3 maps, plates, &c.
1,750 copies, 4 " "

2,500 copies, 11 maps, plates, &c.
3,250 copies, 40 " "
3,300 copies, 25 " "
6,750 copies, 11 " "
10,000 copies, 9 " "
11,250 copies, 16 " "
22,100 copies, 44 " "
30,000 copies, 8 " "

For the House of Representatives:

Regular number—
1,450 copies, 5,666 pages, small pica plain.
1,450 copies, 643 pages, small pica rule.
1,450 copies, 632 pages, brevier plain.
1,450 copies, 2,713 pages, brevier rule.
1,450 copies, 5 tables larger than octavo, containing 79,875 ems brevier rule.

Additional copies—
5,000 copies, 52 pages.
10,000 copies, 3,190 pages.
90,000 copies, 664 pages.

Reserved copies to be delivered to the binder—
694 copies, 9,654 pages.
694 copies, 5 tables.

Maps, charts, diagrams, and plates—
1,000 copies, 11 maps, plates, &c.
1,450 copies, 25 " "
5,000 copies, 11 " "
11,380 copies, 70 " "
15,000 copies, 17 " "
101,380 copies, 8 " "

FIFTH CLASS—Miscellaneous—

PART A—Miscellaneous documents—

For the Senate:

Regular number—
1,250 copies, 1,407 pages, small pica plain.
1,250 copies, 55 pages, small pica rule.
1,250 copies, 16 pages, brevier rule.

Additional copies—
2,250 copies, 106 pages.
5,000 copies, 32 pages.
5,200 copies, 144 pages.

Reserved copies to be delivered to the binder—
710 copies, 1,478 pages.

Maps, charts, diagrams, and plates—
1,250 copies, 1 map.
3,500 copies, 3 maps.
5,200 copies, 3 maps.
27,250 copies, 1 map.

For the House of Representatives:

Regular number—
1,450 copies, 757 pages, small pica plain.
1,450 copies, 186 pages, small pica rule.
1,450 copies, 5 pages, brevier rule.

Additional copies—
15,000 copies, 36 pages.

Reserved copies to be delivered to the binder—
694 copies, 948 pages.

PART B—Confidential documents—

For the Senate alone—
65 copies, 28 pages, small pica plain.
90 copies, 534 pages, small pica plain.

PART C—

For the Senate:

Royal octavo, or any size smaller—

Quarto post, plain,	4 pages, =	7,200 ems,	500 copies.
Folio cap, rule and figure,	104 pages, =	416,000 ems,	75 copies.
Do do	2 pages, =	4,140 ems,	1,400 copies.
Folio cap, plain,	2 pages, =	10,264 ems,	250 copies.

For the House of Representatives:

Royal octavo, or any size smaller, plain,	96 pages, =	104,854 ems,	1,500 copies.
Quarto post, plain,	4 pages, =	7,200 ems,	1,150 copies.
Folio cap, rule and figure,	1,034 pages, =	4,136,000 ems,	250 copies.
Folio cap, rule and figure,	2 pages, =	23,552 ems,	2,600 copies.
Folio cap, plain,	2 pages, =	12,740 ems,	500 copies.
Folio cap, plain,	2 pages, =	13,520 ems,	1,750 copies.
Folio cap, plain,	2 pages, =	10,264 ems,	500 copies.

D.

PROPOSALS OF A. BAPTISTE, Jr.,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals; and at the following prices, that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses:

For composition per page - - - - - $0 30

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page—

For five hundred and eighty copies - - - - 68

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding one thousand copies.

FOR THE SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of reports of committees of both houses, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 60

For small pica rule - - - - - - 60

For brevier plain - - - - - - 1 25

For brevier rule - - - - - - - 1 25

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - 50

For the press work, paper, folding and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - $0 57½

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - $2 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - one-tenth of a cent.

For each table larger than octavo - - - - — cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - 10 cents.

FOR THE THIRD CLASS,

Consisting of the journals of both houses, with indexes:

For composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 54
For small pica rule - - - - - -	54
For brevier plain - - - - - -	1 25
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 25

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page, octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - 57½

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - one tenth of a cent.

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 60
For small pica rule - - - - - -	60
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	1 10
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 10

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - - 50

For the press-work, paper folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 60

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $4 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - one-tenth of a cent.

For each table larger than octavo - - - - — cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - 8 cents.

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 60
For small pica rule - - - - - -	60
For brevier plain - - - - - -	1 00
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - -	50

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - -	$0 60

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - -	$5 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - -	— cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - - - -	— "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - -	$0 8

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 60
For small pica rule - - - - - -	60
For brevier plain - - - - - -	1 00
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - $0 50

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 12

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 20

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—

Per 1,000 ems for plain work - - - - - $0 40

Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work - - - - 40

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller - - - - $0 50

For quarto post - - - - - - - 50

For folio cap - - - - - - - 60

For any size larger than folio cap - - - - 80

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press work, paper, folding, and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000 - - — per centum;

Exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10,000 - - 2 per centum;

Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000 - 3 per centum;

Exceeding 20,000 - - - - - 3 per centum;

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

A. BAPTISTE, Jr.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named A. Baptiste, jr., does possess the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty second Congress.

RICH'D A. LOCKE,
JOHN A. LENT.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above named A. Baptiste, jr. on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

CASPER C. CHILDS,
C. S. BOGARDUS.

—

The undersigned, attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, do certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes above stated.

J. PRESCOTT HALL.

NEW YORK, *February* 9, 1851.

E.

PROPOSALS OF WILLIAM FLINN

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846; and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals; and at the following prices, that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses:

For composition per page - - - - - $0 30

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, per page—
For five hundred and eighty copies - - - - $1 75
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,000 copies.

FOR THE SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of reports of committees of both houses, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 55
For small pica rule - - - - - -	40
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	45
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	50

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - -	30

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—
For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $1 00
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—
For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $6 50
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - -	— cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - -	— "

Additional charge for trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—
For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 25

FOR THE THIRD CLASS,

Consisting of the journals of both houses, with indexes:

For composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 50
For small pica rule - - - - - -	40
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	55
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	60

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page, octavo—
For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $1 00
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - — cents.

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $1 50
For small pica rule - - - - - - - 37
For brevier plain - - - - - - - - 40
For brevier rule - - - - - - - - 77

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - - 44

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - $1 00
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $7 00
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - — cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - - — "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 25

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 60

For small pica rule - - - - - - $0 50
For brevier plain - - - - - - - 55
For brevier rule - - - - - - - 60

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - 44

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - $1 00
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $3 00
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - - — cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - - — "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 25

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 60
For small pica rule - - - - - - 45
For brevier plain - - - - - - - 70
For brevier rule - - - - - - - 75

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - 44

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $1 00
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $8 00
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition, in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—

Per 1,000 ems for plain work - - - - -	$0 20
Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work - - - -	20

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller - - - -	$1 00
For quarto post - - - - - - -	1 00
For folio cap - - - - - - -	1 50
For any size larger than folio cap - - - -	2 00

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press work, paper, folding, and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 5,000 - -	— per centum.
Exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000 - -	— "
Exceeding 10,000 and not exceeding 20,000 - -	— "
Exceeding 20,000 - - - - -	— "

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

WILLIAM FLINN.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named William Flinn possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty-second Congress.

JOHN A. BLAKE,
JAMES TOWLES.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above named William Flinn on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

JOHN A. BLAKE,
JAMES TOWLES.

The undersigned, marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, doth certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes above stated.

RICHARD WALLACH,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.

N. B.—The original certificate of the marshal, of which the above is a copy, was detached from these proposals, being on the same paper on which the advertisement and joint resolution are, and sent to the printer with these papers.

F.

PROPOSALS OF JOHN T. TOWERS,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals, and at the following prices; that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses:

For composition per page - - - - - - $0 20

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page—

For 580 copies - - - - - - - - 56¼

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,000 copies.

FOR THE SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of reports of committees of both houses, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - -	$0 56
For small pica rule - - - - - - -	1 00
For brevier plain - - - - - - - -	1 00
For brevier rule - - - - - - - -	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - -	1 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - -	$0 74½

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - -	$5 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size, one quarter of one cent.
For each table larger than octavo, one quarter of one cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - -	$0 10

FOR THE THIRD CLASS,

Consisting of the journals of both houses, with indexes:

For composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - -	$0 65
For small pica rule - - - - - - -	1 30
For brevier plain - - - - - - - -	70
For brevier rule - - - - - - - -	50

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page, octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - -	80

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - one-fourth of one cent.

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 80
For small pica rule - - - - - -	80
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	90
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - -	25

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - -	$0 80

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - -	$5 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size, one-quarter of one cent.
For each table larger than octavo, one-quarter of one cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - -	$0 10

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 56
For small pica rule - - - - - -	56
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	1 00
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - $1 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 74½

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $5 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size, one-quarter of one cent.

For each table larger than octavo, one-quarter of one cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 01

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate.

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 65

For small pica rule - - - - - - 1 00

For brevier plain - - - - - - - 1 00

For brevier rule - - - - - - - 1 50

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - 1 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, of the octavo size, per page—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 10

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $5 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition, in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—

Per 1,000 ems for plain work - - - - - $0 20

Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work - - - - 10

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller - - - -	$0 09
For quarto post - - - - - - - -	1 00
For folio cap - - - - - - - -	50
For any size larger than folio cap - - - -	50

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press work, paper, folding, and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000 - -	— per centum.
Exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10,000 - -	— "
Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000 - -	— "
Exceeding 20,000 - - - - - -	— "

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

JNO. T. TOWERS.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named John T. Towers possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty second Congress.

WALTER LENOX,
JOHN W. CONNELL.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above named John T. Towers, on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

A. ROTHWELL,
WALTER LENOX.

The undersigned, marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, doth certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes above stated.

RICHARD WALLACH,
Marshal District of Columbia.

G.

PROPOSALS OF ROBERT FARNHAM,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals, and at the following prices; that is to say:

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 75
For small pica rule - - - - - -	1 00
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	1 00
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 50

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - -	25

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - -	$0 87½

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - -	$0 10

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - — cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - - - — "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 05

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 40
For small pica rule - - - - - - 40
For brevier plain - - - - - - - 1 50
For brevier rule - - - - - - - 1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - 87½

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $10 00
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - — cents;
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching, to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - — cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - - 5 "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - — cents.

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$0 40
For small pica rule	1 00
For brevier plain	1 00
For brevier rule	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems	1 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 65 copies	$0 25

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo—

For 65 copies	$0 25

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition, in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—

Per 1,000 ems for plain work	$0 08
Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work	8

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller	$0 10
For quarto post	8
For folio cap	8
For any size larger than folio cap	2 50

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000 - - 2 per centum;

Exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10, 000 - -	3 per centum;
Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000 - -	4 per centum;
Exceeding 20,000 - - - - -	5 per centum.

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

ROBERT FARNHAM.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named Robert Farnham possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty-second Congress.

WILLIAM ORME.
PETER FORCE.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above named Robert Farnham on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

WILLIAM ORME.
PETER FORCE.

—

The undersigned, Richard Wallach, marshal of the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia, doth certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes above stated.

RICHARD WALLACH,
Marshal District of Columbia.

H.

PROPOSALS OF JACOB GIDEON,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next

ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Rrepresentatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals, and at the following prices; that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses:

For composition per page - - - - - - - $0 25

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, per page—

For five hundred and eighty copies - - - - - 85

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,000 copies.

FOR THE SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of reports of committees of both houses, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - - - $0 53

For small pica rule - - - - - - - 62

For brevier plain - - - - - - - - 75

For brevier rule - - - - - - - - - 1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - - - 45

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - - $0 50

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - - $0 53

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size, one half of one cent.

For each table larger than octavo, one half of one cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - - $0 10

FOR THE THIRD CLASS,

Consisting of the journals of both houses, with indexes

For composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$0 55
For small pica rule	40
For brevier plain	75
For brevier rule	1 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page, octavo—

For 1,250 copies - $1 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size, one-half of one cent.

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$0 50
For small pica rule	59
For brevier plain	75
For brevier rule	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - 50

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - $0 45

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - $1 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size, one-half of one cent.

For each table larger than octavo, one half of one cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - $0 10

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$0 50
For small pica rule	60
For brevier plain	75
For brevier rule	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems	50

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies	$0 50

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies	$2 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size, one-half of one cent.
For each table larger than octavo, one-half of one cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies	$0 10

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$0 50
For small pica rule	60
For brevier plain	75
For brevier rule	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems	$0 50

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, of the octavo size, per page—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 30

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 30

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition, in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—

Per 1,000 ems for plain work - - - - -	$0 50
Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work - - - -	60

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller - - - -	$0 50
For quarto post - - - - - - - -	75
For folio cap - - - - - - - -	75
For any size larger than folio cap - - - -	75

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press work, paper, folding, and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000 - -	2 per centum;
Exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10,000 - -	4 per centum;
Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000 - -	6 per centum;
Exceeding 20,000 - - - - -	8 per centum.

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

JACOB GIDEON.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named Jacob Gideon possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty second Congress.

TAYLOR & MAURY,
JOHN W. MAURY.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above named Jacob Gideon, on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

S. P. FRANKLIN,
RBT. S. PATTERSON.

—

The undersigned, John A. Smith, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia, doth certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes above stated.

JNO. A. SMITH, *Clerk.*

I.

PROPOSALS OF ALANSON COOK,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the third August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals, and at the following prices; that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses.

For composition per page - - - - - - $1 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page—

For 580 copies - - - - - - - - 75

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,000 copies.

FOR THE SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of reports of committees of both houses, with indexes.

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$1 09
For small pica rule	2 18
For brevier plain	1 50
For brevier rule	2 25

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems	$0 75

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies	$0 63

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies	$12 50

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size	— cents.
For each table larger than octavo	— "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies	$0 03

FOR THE THIRD CLASS,

Consisting of the journals of both houses, with indexes.

For composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$1 09
For small pica rule	2 18
For brevier plain	1 50
For brevier rule	2 25

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page octavo—

For 1,250 copies	63

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size	— cents.

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes.

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$1 09

For small pica rule - - - - - - $2 18
For brevier plain - - - - - - - 1 50
For brevier rule - - - - - - - 2 25

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - 75

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 63
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - $12 50
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - — cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - - — "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - 3 cents.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press work, paper, folding and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 5,000 - - — per centum.
Exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000 - - — "
Exceeding 10,000 and not exceeding 20,000 - - — "
Exceeding 20,000 - - - - - 10 "

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

ALANSON COOK,
210 *West 22d street, New York.*

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above named Alanson Cook, of the city of New York,

on the bonds and contract proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

THOMAS B. CARROLL,
GEO. R. DAVIS.

TROY, NEW YORK, *January* 29, 1851.

—

The undersigned, judge of the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York, doth certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes stated.

ALFRED CONKLING.

ALBANY, *January* 29, 1851.

—

We, the undersigned, do certify that the above named Alanson Cook possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty-second Congress.

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Speaker of the Assembly while A. Cook was printer to that body.
THOS. B. CARROLL.

NEW YORK SENATE CHAMBER,
January 29, 1851.

J.

PROPOSALS OF JOHN BOWEN,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the neccessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals, and at the following prices; that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses,

For composition per page $0 20

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching per page—

For five hundred and eighty copies - - - - $0 55

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding one thousand copies.

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 35
For small pica rule - - - - - - 2
For brevier plain - - - - - - 2
For brevier rule - - - - - - 70

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - 25

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 75

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $2 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - - $0 02
For each table larger than octavo - - - - 3

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 01

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 50

For small pica rule - - - - - - $0 15
For brevier plain - - - - - - 10
For brevier rule - - - - - - 10

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - 10

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 65 copies - - - - - - $0 20

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo—

For 65 copies - - - - - - $0 20

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition, in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—

Per 1,000 ems for plain work - - - - - $0 20
Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work - - - - 8

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller - - - - $0 28
For quarto post - - - - - - - 50
For folio cap - - - - - - - 35
For any size larger than folio cap - - - - 50

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press-work, paper, folding and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000 - - 1 per centum.
Exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10,000 - - 5 "
Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000 - - 10 "
Exceeding 20,000 - - - - - 5 "

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with

the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

JOHN BOWEN.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named John Bowen possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty-second Congress.

JAMES ENGLISH,
THOMAS CATON.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above named John Bowen on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

JAMES BOWEN,
FRANCIS J. BROOKS.

—

The undersigned, marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, doth certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes above stated.

RICHARD WALLACH,
Marshal District of Columbia.

K.

PROPOSALS OF JOHN C. RIVES,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Rep-

resentatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals, and at the following prices; that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses.

For composition per page - - - - - - $0 50

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page—

For 580 copies - - - - - - - - 1 50

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,000 copies.

FOR THE SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of reports of committees of both houses, with indexes.

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 80

For small pica rule - - - - - - - 1 50

For brevier plain - - - - - - - - 1 50

For brevier rule - - - - - - - - 2 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - - 70

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - - $1 17

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - - $12 50

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies.

For the octavo size - - - - - - — cents.

For each table larger than octavo - - - - — "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - — cents.

FOR THE THIRD CLASS,

Consisting of the journals of both houses, with indexes.

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 80

For small pica rule - - - - - - - 1 50

For brevier plain - - - - - - - - $1 50
For brevier rule - - - - - - - - 2 00

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching per page, octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - - $1 17
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - - — cents.

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes.

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - - $0 80
For small pica rule - - - - - - - 1 00
For brevier plain - - - - - - - - 1 00
For brevier rule - - - - - - - - 2 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - - - 70

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - - $1 25
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - - $1 25
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - - — cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - - - — "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - — cents.

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 02
For small pica rule - - - - - -	02
For brevier plain - - - - - -	02
For brevier rule - - - - - -	3 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - -	1 04 $\frac{165}{287}$

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - -	$1 25

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - -	$12 50

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - -	— cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - - -	— "

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - -	— cents.

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate:

For the composition per page octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 02
For small pice rule - - - - - -	02
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	02
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	02

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - -	02

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching, of the octavo size, per page—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 02

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 02

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition, in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—

Per 1,000 ems for plain work - - - - - $0 02

Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work - - - - - 02

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller, one-tenth of a cent.

For quarto post, one-tenth of a cent.

For folio cap, one-tenth of a cent.

For any size larger than folio cap, one-tenth of a cent.

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press-work, paper, folding and stitching, for furnishing additonal copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000 -	—	per centum.
Exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10,000 -	—	"
Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000 -	—	"
Exceeding 20,000 - - - - -	69	"

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

JOHN C. RIVES.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named John C. Rives possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty second Congress.

JAMES F. HALIDAY,
M. CATON.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above named John C. Rives on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

F. P. BLAIR,
SAM. CASEY.

—

The undersigned, marshal of the District of Columbia, doth certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes above stated.

RICHARD WALLACH,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.

L.

PROPOSALS OF A. BOYD HAMILTON,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals, and at the following prices; that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses:

For composition per page - - - - - $0 25

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching, per page—

For 580 copies - - - - - - - $0 47

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,000 copies.

FOR THE SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of reports of committees of both houses, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - $0 28 $\frac{6}{10}$

For small pica rule - - - - - 1 50

For brevier plain - - - - - - 1 50

For brevier rule - - - - - - 1 50

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - 70

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 42

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $7 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - one sixteenth of a cent.

For each table larger than octavo - - - - 3 cents.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 10

FOR THE THIRD CLASS,

Consisting of the journals of both houses, with indexes:

For composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - $0 40

For small pica rule - - - - - - 80

For brevier plain - - - - - - - 80

For brevier rule - - - - - - - 1 60

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page, octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - 42

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size, no deduction.

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 40
For small pica rule - - - - - -	1
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	1
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 60

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - -	90

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - -	$0 42

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - -	$0 42

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - -	one-sixteenth of a cent.
For each table larger than octavo - - -	3 cents.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - -	4 cents.

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 40
For small pica rule - - - - - -	1 60
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	1 60
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 60

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—
Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - $0 01

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—
For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 42
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—
For 1,250 copies - - - - - - $0 42
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching, to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—
For the octavo size - - - one-sixteenth of a cent.
For each table larger than octavo - - - - 3 cents.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—
For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 10

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate:

For the composition per page, octavo—
For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 70
For small pica rule - - - - - - 1
For brevier plain - - - - - - - 1
For brevier rule - - - - - - - 1

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—
Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - 20 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, of the octavo size, per page—
For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 11
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo—
For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 1
and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition, in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—
Per 1,000 ems for plain work - - - - - $0 40
Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work - - - - 20

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller - - - -	$0 11
For quarto post - - - - - - - -	11
For folio cap - - - - - - - -	11
For any size larger than folio cap - - - - -	11

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press-work, paper, folding and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000 -	3	per centum.
Exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10 000 -	8	"
Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000 -	$15\frac{1}{10}$	"
Exceeding 20,000 - - - -	17	"

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

A. BOYD HAMILTON.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 6, 1851.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named A. Boyd Hamilton possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty-second Congress.

JAMES PEACOCK,
GEO. R. GRAHAM.

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above named A. Boyd Hamilton, on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

JAMES C. VANDYKE,
WM. BADGER,
LEWIS PELOUZE.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 6, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have no difficulty in expressing an opinion, that Mr. Peacock and Mr. Graham, whose names are signed to the certificate attached to your proposals, are well qualified to judge of a printer's ability; and that Mr. Vandyke, Mr. Badger, and Mr. Pelouze have the character of substantial men in our community. But I cannot make this the subject of an official certificate, nor can I say that any or all of them are in my belief good and sufficient as sureties,* for an amount which is not set forth.

I shall be very sorry if my declining to make the required certificate shall in anywise prejudice your application, for I have no doubt the government would be well served under any contract you might enter into for public printing.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. K. KANE.

Mr. A. BOYD HAMILTON.

M.

PROPOSALS OF JOSEPH T. CROWELL,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals, and at the following prices; that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses:

For composition per page - - - - - $0 44

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, per page—

For five hundred and eighty copies - - - - 49

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding one thousand copies.

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* Other security was required and furnished. See contract.

FOR THE SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of reports of committees of both houses, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$0 35
For small pica rule	60
For brevier plain	01
For brevier rule	2 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems	1 50

For the press work, paper, folding and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies	$0 65

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies	$4 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size	1 cent.
For each table larger than octavo	1 cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies	10 cents.

FOR THE THIRD CLASS,

Consisting of the journals of both houses, with indexes:

For composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain	$0 53
For small pica rule	2 00
For brevier plain	1 00
For brevier rule	01

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page, octavo—

For 1,250 copies	70

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size	1 cent.

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 40
For small pica rule - - - - - -	40
For brevier plain - - - - - - -	40
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	1 50

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - -	1 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - -	$0 60

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - -	$10 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - -	one fourth of a cent.
For each table larger than octavo - -	one fourth of a cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - -	10 cents.

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - -	$0 25
For small pica rule - - - - - -	25
For brevier plain - - - - - -	25
For brevier rule - - - - - - -	2 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - $1 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 85

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $7 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - one-fourth of a cent.

For each table larger than octavo - - - one-fourth of a cent.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 25

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 60

For small pica rule - - - - - - 02

For brevier plain - - - - - - 02

For brevier rule - - - - - - - 02

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - 2 cents.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 30

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - $0 20

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—

Per 1,000 ems for plain work - - - - - $0 30

Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work - - - - 40

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller - - - -	$1 00
For quarto post - - - - - - -	1 00
For folio cap - - - - - - -	50
For any size larger than folio cap - - - -	10 00

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press-work, paper, folding and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000 - -	3 per centum;
Exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10,000 - -	5 per centum;
Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000 -	7 per centum;
Exceeding 20,000 - - - - -	10 per centum.

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subscribes his name this sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

JOSEPH T. CROWELL,
New York City.

—

The undersigned doth hereby certify that the above named Joseph T. Crowell possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty-second Congress.

S. W. BENEDICT,
16 *Spruce street.*

—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to become the sureties for the above-named Joseph T. Crowell, on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

S. W. BENEDICT,
NELSON J. WATERBURY,
Both residing in the city of New York.

The undersigned, John W. Nelson, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the district of New York, doth certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he knowing nothing to the contrary, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes above stated.

J. W. NELSON,
United States Commissioner.

N.

PROPOSALS OF JOHN S. NAFEW,

FOR SUPPLYING THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

To the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned proposes to supply the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the next ensuing Congress, being the thirty-second Congress, in conformity with the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved the 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed and made part of these proposals, and at the following prices; that is to say:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS,

Consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of both houses.

For composition per page - - - - - -	$0 50
For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching per page—	
For 580 copies - - - - - - - -	1 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,000 copies.

FOR THE SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of reports of committees of both houses, with indexes.

For the composition per page, octavo—	
For small pica plain - - - - - - -	$0 52
For small pica rule - - - - - - -	52
For brevier plain - - - - - - - -	1
For brevier rule - - - - - - - -	1 00
For the composition of tables larger than octavo—	
Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - -	30

For the press work, paper, folding and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 58

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $2 50

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - one-fifth of one cent.

For each table larger than octavo - - - - three cents.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 06

FOR THE THIRD CLASS,

Consisting of the journals of both houses, with indexes.

For composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 50

For small pica rule - - - - - - 50

For brevier plain - - - - - - - 1 00

For brevier rule - - - - - - - 1 00

For the press work, paper, folding, and stitching per page, octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - 58

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - one-fifth of one cent.

FOR THE FOURTH CLASS,

Consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes.

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 52

For small pica rule - - - - - - 52

For brevier plain - - - - - - - 1 00

For brevier rule - - - - - - - 1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - $0 30

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 48

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $3 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - one-fifth of one cent.

For each table larger than octavo - - - - 3 cents.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - $0 05

FOR THE FIFTH CLASS,

Consisting of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, for each house, with index, and divided as follows, viz:

Part A of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - $0 50

For small pica rule - - - - - - 50

For brevier plain - - - - - - - 1 00

For brevier rule - - - - - - - 1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - 1 00

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $0 60

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For the press work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 1,250 copies - - - - - - - $3 00

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies—

For the octavo size - - - - - -	— cents.
For each table larger than octavo - - - -	— cents.

Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding—

For 100 copies - - - - - - - -	$0 05

Part B of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate:

For the composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain - - - - - - -	$0 52
For small pica rule - - - - - - -	52
For brevier plain - - - - - - - -	1 00
For brevier rule - - - - - - - -	1 00

For the composition of tables larger than octavo—

Per 1,000 ems - - - - - - - -	30

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - -	$0 10

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo—

For 65 copies - - - - - - - -	$0 50

and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 100 copies.

Part C of the Fifth Class,

Consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class:

For composition, in whatever type, size, or form that may be required—

Per 1,000 ems for plain work - - - - - -	$0 10
Per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work - - - - -	25

For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching 100 copies, per page—

For royal octavo or any size smaller - - - - -	$0 20
For quarto post - - - - - - - -	30
For folio cap - - - - - - - -	60
For any size larger than folio cap - - - - -	1 00

The paper to be used under this part C to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Per-centage deduction for additional copies of either class.

For deduction on the prices above stated for the press-work, paper, folding and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the aforesaid classes, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink, and in the same style, as the usual numbers, viz:

For deduction for any number of copies—

Exceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000	—	per centum.
Exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10,000	—	"
Exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000	—	"
Exceeding 20,000	3	"

The undersigned also proposes to enter into bonds and contracts, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, to execute faithfully, and with the necessary or required despatch, the jobs herein proposed to be undertaken by him.

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto subcribes his name this third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

JOHN S. NAFEW.

—

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named John S. Nafew possesses the practical skill and ability to do the work specified in the preceding proposals, being the printing for the thirty-second Congress.

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN.

—

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind myself to become the surety for the above named John S. Nafew on the bonds and contracts proposed, as above, to be given for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken, as above stated, in the event of these proposals being accepted.

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN.

NEW YORK, *February* 3, 1851.

—

The undersigned, George W. Morton, clerk of the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York, doth certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the security proposed above will be good and sufficient for the purposes above stated.

GEORGE W. MORTON, *Clerk.*

NEW YORK, *February* 3, 1851.

STATEMENTS

EXHIBITING

THE NAMES OF BIDDERS AND TERMS OF THE PROPOSALS OF EACH,

FOR

THE PRINTING OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

AND SHOWING

The rates of charge by the respective proposals of the several descriptions of work in each of the different classes of printing, as described in the joint resolution of Congress of the 3d August, 1846; *and also the amount for the printing in each class, and parts of a class, according to the proposals of each bidder; together with the aggregate amount of the proposals of the several bidders in the several classes—calculated upon the quantities of printing of each class executed under the present contract system for the two houses of Congress, in pursuance of orders passed at the first session of the thirty-first Congress.*

Recapitulation of the

Names of persons making proposals.
A. Baptiste, jr.
William Flinn
John T. Towers
Robert Farnham
Jacob Gideon
John Bowen
John C. Rives
A. Boyd Hamilton
Joseph T. Crowell
John S. Nafew

Recapitulation of the

Names of persons making proposals.	
A. Baptiste, jr.	
William Flinn	
John T. Towers	
Robert Farnham	
Jacob Gideon	
John Bowen	
John C. Rives	
A. Boyd Hamilton	
Joseph T. Crowell	
John S. Nafew	

No. 8.

Recapitulation of the amounts of proposals for the several parts of the printing of the fifth class.

Names of persons making proposals.	Amounts of proposals for part A.	Amounts of proposals for part B.	Amounts of proposals for part C.	Aggregate amounts of proposals for all the parts of the fifth class.
A. Baptiste, jr.	$3,848 75	$429 28	$4,333 08	$8,611 11
William Flinn	5,493 74	1,104 58	6,659 64	13,257 96
John T. Towers	4,246 51	442 03½	2,079 27½	6,767 81
Robert Farnham	39,841 93	416 64	753 17	41,011 74
Jacob Gideon	3,151 78	511 21	5,602 58	9,265 57
John Bowen	3,329 24	434 47	1,816 82½	5,580 53
John C. Rives	5,020 50	26 58	99 21	5,146 29
A. Boyd Hamilton	2,872 35	477 64	1,446 33	* 4,796 32
Joseph T. Crowell	3,977 67	467 41	4,789 18	9,234 26
John S. Nafew	3,607 00	368 97	3,151 11	7,127 08

* Accepted.

No. 9.

Statement showing the amounts of the several proposals for each class of the printing of the thirty-second Congress, as calculated upon the quantities of printing of the two houses of Congress ordered at the 1st session of the thirtieth Congress; and showing, also, the aggregate amount of the proposals of the several individuals for the printing of all the classes upon that data, together with the average amount of the whole.

Names of individuals making proposals.	*First class.* Bills and joint resolutions of Senate and House of Representatives.	*Second class.* Reports of committees of Senate and House of Reps.	*Third class.* Journals of both Houses.	*Fourth class.* Executive messages, reports, and docum'ts.	*Fifth class.* Memorials, resolutions of State legislatures, confidential documents of Senate, and other miscellaneous matter.	Aggregate amount of the proposals of each person for all the classes.
A. Baptiste, jr	$4,136 28	$13,734 99	$3,165 99	$104,306 70	$8,611 11	$133,955 07
William Flinn	9,008 69	19,466 39	3,794 74	181,192 74	13,257 96	226,720 52
John T. Towers	3,254 63	15,844 02	3,547 21	138,906 46	6,767 81	168,320 13
Robert Farnham	.....	.....	.....	145,466 07	41,011 74	186,477 81
Jacob Gideon	4,737 10	11,665 87	3,911 27	78,455 58	9,265 57	108,035 39
Alanson Cook	6,883 24	19,031 15	4,445 19	118,309 82	.....	148,669 40
John Bowen	3,197 71	.....	.....	.....	5,580 53	.....
John C. Rives	8,563 48	24,598 35	5,367 76	152,696 65	5,146 29	196,372 53
A. Boyd Hamilton	3,011 38	9,002 42	2,325 38	68,495 50	4,796 32	87,631 00
Joseph T Crowell	3,755 33	12,411 21	3,085 14	100,065 39	9,234 26	128,551 33
John S. Nafew	5,386 65	13,014 82	2,938 11	99,503 52	7,127 08	127,970 18
Average amount of the proposals for all the classes						151,270 33

From the foregoing statement it appears that A. Boyd Hamilton is the lowest bidder in each of the classes of the printing for the thirty-second Congress,

BONDS AND CONTRACTS OF A. BOYD HAMILTON.

First Class.

Know all men by these presents, that we, A. Boyd Hamilton, William Badger, Lewis Pelouze, James C. Van Dyke, Alexander Hamilton, Michael Thompson, and John A. Blake, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of one thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made to the said United States, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Given under our hands, and sealed with our seals, and dated this third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas the above named A. Boyd Hamilton being the lowest bidder under the proposals made in pursuance of the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved third August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, for the printing of the thirty-second Congress embraced in the first class, and consisting of the bills and joint resolutions of the two houses, he does hereby contract and agree to execute the printing and work and furnish the materials required for the said first class, for the Senate of the United States, to be done in the city of Washington, in a neat and proper manner, equal to the specimen hereto attached, with good English type, and with all practicable despatch, that is to say: All bills, acts, and joint resolutions, not making more than eight pages, shall be executed and delivered at the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and at the Senate chamber, before the meeting of the Senate on the day ensuing the order to print; and all others making more than eight pages shall be delivered as may be required by the Secretary of the Senate, and at the following prices, that is to say: The bills, acts, and joint resolutions for the Senate for the thirty-second Congress, for the composition per page of folio size, fifty-two ems long and twenty-eight ems wide, and with an English white line between each printed line, and containing fourteen hundred and fifty-six ems, at twenty-five cents; and for the press work, paper, folding, and stitching per page, the paper to be cap writing paper of fine quality, the same as the sample attached to this contract, each sheet to measure not less than 13 by 16 inches, and the single ream to weigh not less than fourteen pounds, at forty-seven cents for five hundred and eighty copies, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding one thousand copies.

Now, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden A. Boyd Hamilton shall well and truly execute the printing and work as specified in the foregoing contract for the aforesaid first class, for the Senate of the United States, in the manner and according to the terms specified above, in accordance with the said joint resolution of third of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, as well as the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of which are hereunto annexed, as also the laws relating to the printing of Congress, for and during the term of the thirty-second Congress, then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

(The words "equal to the specimen hereto attached" interlined above the fourth line on the preceding page before signing.)

A. BOYD HAMILTON, [L. S.]
WILLIAM BADGER, [L. S.]
LEWIS PELOUZE, [L. S.]
JAMES C. VAN DYKE, [L. S.]
ALEXR. HAMILTON, [L. S.]
MICHAEL THOMPSON, [L. S.]
JOHN A. BLAKE, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

W. HICKEY,
DANL. BUCK.

N. B.—The joint resolution of 3d August, 1846, and the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, being inserted after the secretary's report at the beginning, it is unnecessary to print them with each contract, and the specimens attached to each contract are omitted here from necessity.

Second Class.

Know all men by these presents, that we, A. Boyd Hamilton, William Badger, Lewis Pelouze, James E. Van Dyke, Alexander Hamilton, Michael Thompson, and John A. Blake, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of three thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made to the United States, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Given under our hands, and sealed with our seals, and dated this third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas the above named A. Boyd Hamilton being the lowest bidder under the proposals made in pursuance of the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved third of August, 1846, for the printing of the thirty-second Congress embraced in the second class, and consisting of the reports of committees, with such documents and papers as may accompany them, with an index to the whole, he, the said A. Boyd Hamilton, doth hereby contract and agree to execute the printing and work and furnish the materials required for the said second class, for the Senate of the United States, for the thirty-second Congress, to be done in the city of Washington, in a neat and proper manner, equal to the specimen hereto annexed, with good small pica type, using the brevier only in notes and where want of space for the convenient use of small pica type may render it necessary, and using the rule brevier where the matter cannot conveniently be brought within the octavo page in rule pica, avoiding the use of broadsides, or forms larger than the octavo pages, where the matter can be brought within that size by the use of brevier type without destroying the proper connexion of the tabular arrangement; and where the larger forms or tables are necessary, brevier type shall be used; the work to be done with all practicable despatch—that is to say, reports and documents making not more than eight pages shall be delivered at the office of the Secretary of the Senate

and Senate chamber, before the meeting of the Senate the day ensuing the order to print, and where they make more than eight pages they shall be delivered as may be required by the Secretary of the Senate, and to be printed on double royal paper of fine quality, the same as the sample sheet attached to this contract, each sheet to measure not less than twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, and each ream to weigh not less than fifty pounds, with neat type as above described, and not leaded, in octavo pages of the same size as required by the joint resolution of the third of March, 1819, and to be fifty-five ems long and thirty-one ems wide, and to contain seventeen hundred and five ems of small pica. Where the matter suitable for a page cannot be brought into the octavo form with small pica type, neat brevier will be used, the page to be seventy ems long by forty-one ems wide, and to contain two thousand eight hundred and seventy ems. At the following prices, that is to say: For the reports of committees of the Senate for the thirty-second Congress, with documents, indexes, &c., for the composition per page of small pica plain, twenty-eight and $\frac{6}{10}$ cents; of small pica rule, one hundred and fifty cents; for the composition per page of brevier plain, one hundred and fifty cents, and of brevier rule one hundred and fifty cents; for the composition of tables larger than octavo, for 1,000 ems, seventy cents. For the press work, paper, folding and stitching of the octavo size, per page for 1,250 copies, forty-two cents, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies. For the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of each table larger than octavo, for 1,250 copies, seven hundred cents; and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies. For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for one hundred copies, for the octavo size, — cents; for each table larger than octavo, three cents. Additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate of any size or shape, per one hundred copies, ten cents: deducting on the prices above stated for the press-work, paper, folding and stitching of the octavo size, and of tables larger than octavo, for furnishing additional copies, for any number exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 5,000, three per centum; exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000, eight per centum; exceeding 10,000 and not exceeding 20,000, fifteen and $\frac{1}{10}$ of one per centum; and exceeding 20,000, seventeen per centum.

The number of copies required, the matter to be printed, and the time and manner of executing and furnishing the work when executed, to be directed by the Secretary of the Senate.

Now, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden A. Boyd Hamilton shall well and truly execute the printing and work as specified in the foregoing contract for the aforesaid second class, for the Senate of the United States, in the manner and according to the terms specified above, in accordance with the said joint resolution of the third of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, as well as the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, copies of which are hereto annexed, as also the laws relating to the printing of Congress, for and during the term of the thirty-second Congress, then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

(The words "equal to the specimen hereto attached" interlined above the sixth line of the second page of this contract before signing.)

A. BOYD HAMILTON, [L. S.]
WILLIAM BADGER, [L. S.]
LEWIS PELOUZE, [L. S.]
J. C. VAN DYKE, [L. S.]
ALEX. HAMILTON, [L. S.]
MICHAEL THOMPSON, [L. S.]
JOHN A. BLAKE, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

W. HICKEY,
DANL. BUCK.

Third Class.

Know all men by these presents, that we, A. Boyd Hmilton, William Badger, Lewis Pelouze, James C. Van Dyke, Alexander Hamilton, Michael Thompson, and John A. Blake, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of one thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made to the said United States, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Given under our hands, and sealed with our seals, and dated this third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas the above-named A. Boyd Hamilton being the lowest bidder under the proposals made in pursuance of the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved third August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, for the printing of the thirty-second Congress embraced in the third class, and consisting of the journals of each house, with the appendix, tables, and index thereto, he, the said A. Boyd Hamilton, doth hereby contract and agree to execute the printing and work and furnish the materials required for the said third class, for the Senate of the United States, for the thirty-second Congress, to be done in the city of Washington, in a neat and proper manner, equal to the specimen hereto attached, with a neat small pica type, not leaded, using the brevier only in notes and where want of space for the convenient use of small pica may render it necessary; and using the rule brevier where the matter cannot conveniently be brought within the octavo page in small pica; avoiding the use of broadsides, or forms larger than the octavo page, where the matter can be brought within that size by the use of brevier type without destroying the proper connexion of the tabular arrangement; and where the larger forms or tables are necessary, brevier type shall be used; the work to be done with all practicable despatch, so that whenever sufficient matter shall have been furnished to make up a form of sixteen pages, the proof-sheet shall the ensuing day be sent to the office of the Secretary of the Senate; and shall, the day ensuing the return and correction of such proof-sheet to the office of the undersigned contractor, be printed and sent to the office of the Secretary of the Senate and the Senate chamber. The same to be printed on double royal paper of fine quality, the same as the

sample sheet attached to this contract, each sheet to measure not less than twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, and each ream to weigh not less than fifty pounds, with neat type as above described, and not leaded, in octavo pages of the same size as required by the joint resolution of the third of March, 1819, and to be 55 ems long and 31 ems wide, and to contain 1,705 ems of small pica. Where the matter suitable for a page cannot be brought into the octavo form with small pica type, neat brevier type will be used when directed by the Secretary of the Senate, the page to be 70 ems long by 41 ems wide, and shall contain 2,870 ems, at the following prices, that is to say: For the Legislative Journal of the Senate for the thirty-second Congress, for the composition per page of small pica plain 40 cents, of small pica rule 80 cents; for the composition of brevier plain, per page 80 cents, of brevier rule $1 60; and for the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo form, for 1,250 copies 42 cents, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,550 copies: deducting, on account of folding and stitching not required in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies, octavo size, —— cents, and deducting three per cent. on the cost at the foregoing prices for the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for any number exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 5,000; deducting eight per cent. for any number exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000; deducting fifteen and one-sixteenth of one per cent. for any number exceeding 10,000 and not exceeding 20,000; and deducting seventeen per cent. for any number of copies exceeding 20,000.

The number of copies required, the matter to be printed, and the time and manner of executing and furnishing the work when executed, to be directed by the Secretary of the Senate.

Now, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden A. Boyd Hamilton shall well and truly execute the printing and work, as specified above, in accordance with the said joint resolution of the third of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, as well as the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, copies of which are hereunto annexed, as also the laws relating to the printing of Congress, for and during the term of the thirty second Congress, then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

(The words "equal to the specimen hereto attached" interlined above the third line on the second page of this contract before signing.)

A. BOYD HAMILTON, [L. S.]
WILLIAM BADGER, [L. S.]
LEWIS PELOUZE, [L. S.]
JAMES C. VAN DYKE, [L. S.]
ALEXR. HAMILTON, [L. S.]
MICHAEL THOMPSON, [L. S.]
JOHN A. BLAKE, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of.

W. HICKEY,
DANL. BUCK.

Fourth Class.

Know all men by these presents, that we, A. Boyd Hamilton, William Badger, Lewis Pelouze, James C. Van Dyke, Alexander Hamilton, Michael Thompson, and John A. Blake, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made to the said United States, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Given under our hands, and sealed with our seals, and dated this third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas the above-named A. Boyd Hamilton being the lowest bidder under the proposals made in pursuance of the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved third August, 1846, for the printing of the thirty-second Congress embraced in the fourth class, and consisting of the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with an index to the whole, he, the said A. Boyd Hamilton, doth hereby contract and agree to execute the printing and work and furnish the materials required for the said fourth class, for the Senate of the United States, for the thirty-second Congress, to be done in the city of Washington, in a neat and proper manner, equal to the specimen hereto attached, with good small pica type, using the brevier only in notes, and where want of space for the convenient use of small pica type may render it necessary, and using the rule brevier where the matter cannot conveniently be brought within the octavo page in rule pica; avoiding the use of broadsides, or forms larger than the octavo pages, where the matter can be brought within that size by the use of brevier type, without destroying the proper connexion of the tabular arrangement; and where the larger forms or tables are necessary, brevier type shall be used; the work to be done with all practicable despatch—that is to say, the messages, reports, documents, and statements belonging to the fourth class, making not more than eight pages, shall be delivered at the office of the Secretary of the Senate and Senate chamber, before the meeting of the Senate, the day ensuing the order to print; and where they make more than eight pages they shall be delivered as may be required by the Secretary of the Senate; and to be printed on double royal paper of fine quality, the same as the sample sheet attached to this contract, each sheet to measure not less than twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, and each ream to weigh not less than fifty pounds, with neat type as above described, and not leaded, in octavo pages of the same size as required by the joint resolution of the 3d of March, 1819, and to be fifty-five ems long and thirty-one ems wide, and to contain seventeen hundred and five ems of small pica. Where the matter suitable for a page cannot be brought into the octavo form with small pica type, neat brevier will be used, the page to be seventy ems long by forty one ems wide, and to contain two thousand eight hundred and seventy ems. At the following prices, that is to say: For the executive documents of the Senate, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several executive departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements

communicated therewith, with indexes, for the thirty-second Congress, for the composition per page of small pica plain, forty cents; of small pica rule, one cent; for the composition per page of brevier plain, one cent, and of brevier rule one hundred and sixty cents; for the composition of tables larger than octavo, for 1,000 ems ninety cents. For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page of 1,250 copies, forty-two cents, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies. For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo, for 1,250 copies, forty-two cents, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies. For deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies for the octavo size, one-sixteenth of one cent; for each table larger than octavo, three cents; additional charge for the trimming, folding and stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate of any size or shape, per 100 copies, four cents: deducting on the prices above stated for the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, and of tables larger than octavo, for furnishing additional copies, for any number exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 5,000, three per centum; exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000, eight per centum; exceeding 10,000 and not exceeding 20,000, fifteen and $\frac{1}{16}$ of one per centum; and exceeding 20,000, seventeen per centum.

The number of copies required, the matter to be printed, and the time and manner of executing and furnishing the work when executed, to be directed by the Secretary of the Senate.

Now, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden A. Boyd Hamilton shall well and truly execute the printing and work as specified in the foregoing contract for the aforesaid fourth class, for the Senate of the United States, in the manner and according to the terms specified above, in accordance with the said joint resolution of the third of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, as well as the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, copies of which are hereto annexed, as also the laws relating to the printing of Congress, for and during the term of the thirty-second Congress, then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

(The words "equal to the specimen hereto attached" interlined above the sixth line on the second page of this contract before signing.)

A. BOYD HAMILTON, [L. S]
WILLIAM BADGER, [L. S.]
LEWIS PELOUZE, [L. S.]
JAMES C. VAN DYKE, [L. S.]
ALEX. HAMILTON, [L S.]
MICHAEL THOMPSON, [L. S.]
JOHN A. BLAKE, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

W. HICKEY,
DANL. BUCK.

Fifth Class.

Know all men by these presents, that we, A. Boyd Hamilton, William Badger, Louis Pelouze, James C. Vandyke, Alexander Hamilton, Michael Thompson, and John A. Blake, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of one thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made to the said United States, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Given under our hands, and sealed with our seals, and dated this third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas the aboved-named A. Boyd Hamilton being the lowest bidder under the proposals made in pursuance of the "joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress," approved third August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, for the printing of the thirty-second Congress embraced in the fifth class, and consisting of part A, resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class, and to be printed in octavo; of part B, consisting of treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed in confidence, for the use of the Senate; and of part C, consisting of tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character not specified in either of the preceding classes, or in parts A and B of this class, in royal octavo, quarto post, or folio cap, or any other size not otherwise specified herein, nor in any of the other classes of printing, he, the said A. Boyd Hamilton, doth hereby contract and agree to execute the printing and work and furnish the materials required for the said several parts of the fifth class, for the Senate of the United States, to be done in the city of Washington, in a neat and proper manner, equal to the specimen hereto attached—parts A and B of this class with a neat small pica type, using the brevier only in notes and where want of space for the convenient use of small pica may render it necessary, and using the rule brevier where the matter cannot conveniently be brought within the octavo page in rule pica; avoiding the use of broadsides, or forms larger than the octavo page, where the matter can be brought within that size by the use of brevier type without destroying the proper connexion of the tabular arrangement; and where the larger forms or tables are necessary, brevier type shall be used: and part C of the fifth class, as to the adoption of either of the various sizes therein specified, and as to the kind or description of forms, paper and type to be used in the execution of the work of this part of the fifth class, shall be directed by the Secretary of the Senate in each case as it may occur. The work to be done with all practicable despatch; the resolutions or motions of the Senate, treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed in confidence, for the use of the Senate, tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, and any other document or matter belonging to any part of this class, not making more than eight pages, shall be delivered before the meeting of the Senate the day ensuing the order for printing, at the office of the Secretary of the Senate and at

the Senate chamber; and for parts A and B of this class, upon double royal paper of fine quality, the same as the sample sheet attached to this contract, each sheet to measure not less than twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, and each ream to weigh not less than fifty pounds, with neat type as above described, and not leaded, in octavo pages of the same size as required by the joint resolution of the 3d of March, 1819, and to be 55 ems long and 31 ems wide, and to contain seventeen hundred and five ems of small pica. Where the matter suitable for a page cannot be brought into the octavo form with small pica type, neat brevier will be used; the page to be seventy ems long by forty-one ems wide, and to contain two thousand eight hundred and seventy ems—at the following prices, that is to say: For part A, as above described, for the Senate for the thirty-second Congress, for the composition per page of small pica plain, forty cents; small pica rule, one hundred and sixty cents; for brevier plain, one hundred and sixty cents; and for brevier rule, one hundred and sixty cents; for the composition of tables larger than octavo, per 1,000 ems, one cent; for the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page for 1,250 copies, forty-two cents, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies. For the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of each table larger than octavo, for 1,250 copies, forty-two cents, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies; and for deduction on account of folding and stitching to be omitted in the copies reserved for binding, per page for 100 copies, for the octavo size one sixteenth of one cent; for each table larger than octavo, three cents; with an additional charge for the trimming, folding, stitching, or inserting of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, in the copies not reserved for binding, for one hundred copies ten cents. For part B of the fifth class, as above described, for the Senate for the thirty-second Congress, for the composition of part B, per page royal octavo, for small pica plain, seventy cents; for small pica rule, one cent; for brevier plain, one cent; and for brevier rule, one cent; for the composition of tables larger than octavo, per 1,000 ems, two thousand cents; and for the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of the octavo size, per page for sixty-five copies, eleven cents; and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding one hundred copies; and for the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for each table larger than octavo, for sixty-five copies, one cent, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding one hundred copies. For part C, as above described, for the Senate of the United States for the thirty-second Congress, for the composition in whatever type, size, or form that may be required, per 1,000 ems for plain work, forty cents; and per 1,000 ems for rule and figure work, twenty cents; and for the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching for one hundred copies, per page, for royal octavo or any size smaller, eleven cents; for quarto post, eleven cents; for folio cap, eleven cents; and for any size larger than folio cap, eleven cents. The paper to be used under this part C, to be such as may be directed by the Secretary of the Senate. The ink to be used in all the parts of this fifth class to be fine book ink. Deducting on the prices above stated for press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, for furnishing additional copies of matter included in either of the parts of this class, the additional copies to be printed on the same paper, with the same ink and in the same style, as the usual numbers, to wit: for deduction for any number of copies ex-

ceeding 1,500, and not exceeding 5,000, three per centum; exceeding 5,000, and not exceeding 10,000, eight per centum; exceeding 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000, fifteen and one-sixteenth of one per centum; and exceeding 20,000, seventeen per centum.

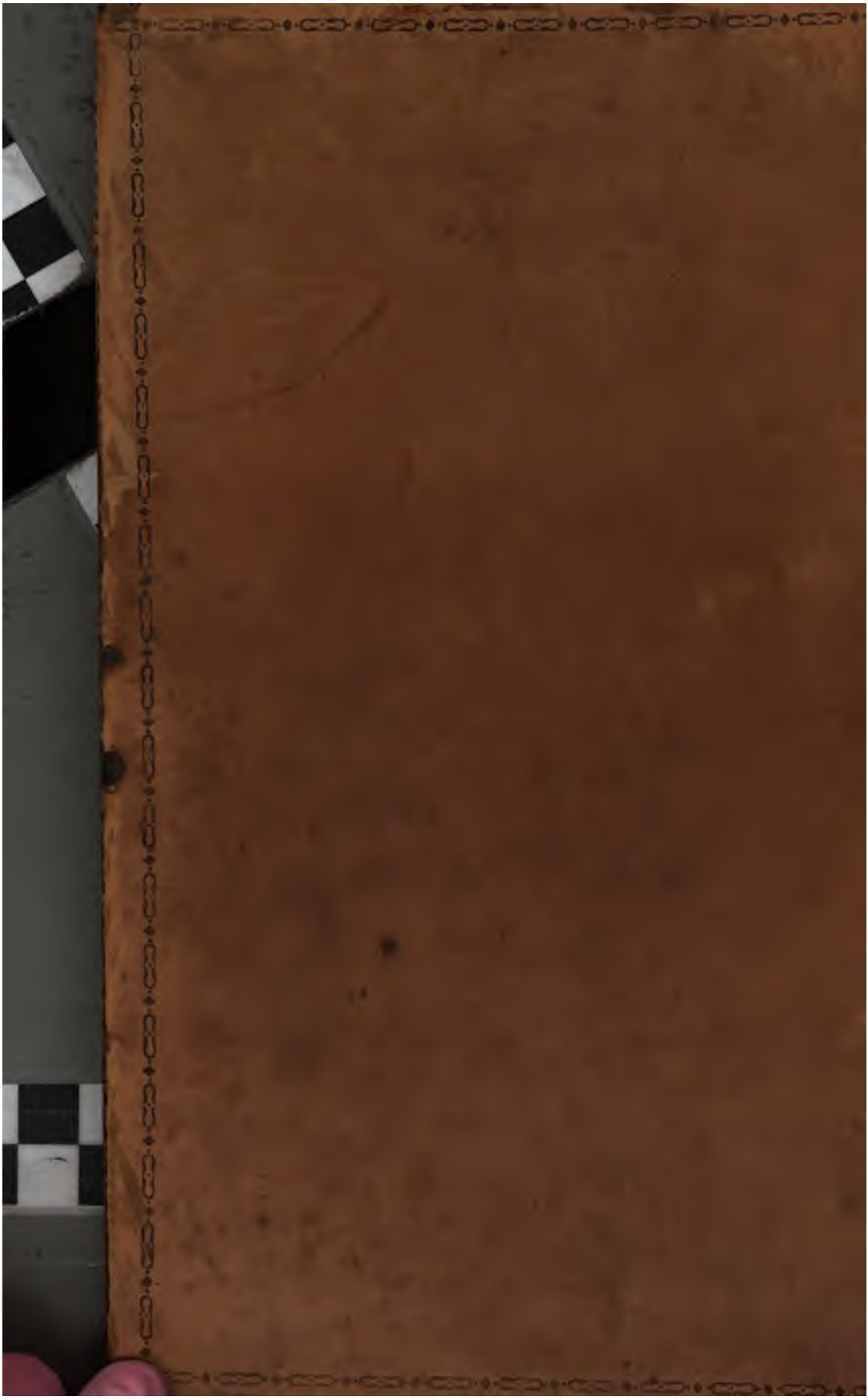
The number of copies required, the matter to be printed, and the time and manner of executing and furnishing the work when executed, to be directed by the Secretary of the Senate.

Now, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden A. Boyd Hamilton shall well and truly execute the printing and work as specified in the foregoing contract for the aforesaid fifth class, for the Senate of the United States, in the manner and according to the terms specified above, in accordance with the said joint resolution of the third of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, as well as the advertisement of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, copies of which are hereto annexed, as also the laws relating to the printing of Congress, for and during the term of the thirty-second Congress, then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

(The words "equal to the specimen hereto attached" interlined above the fourth line on the second page of this contract before signing.)

A. BOYD HAMILTON, [L. S.]
WILLIAM BADGER, [L. S.]
LEWIS PELOUZE, [L. S.]
JAMES C. VANDYKE, [L. S.]
ALEX. HAMILTON, [L. S.]
MICHAEL THOMPSON, [L. S.]
JOHN A. BLAKE, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of

W. HICKEY,
DANIEL BUCK.

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